

18 Bowrie Street

**"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."**

PRICE - UNPAID .. 54.

**OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION**  
for 1883.



AN URGENT APPEAL!

Desborough, near Kettering, May, 1862.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—Conscious of our case being one of stern necessity, and of having done what we could ourselves, and supported by the respectable and cordial recommendations below, and many others we cannot publish here, we venture to ask your kind assistance in securing a successful issue to our present enterprise.

It is well known that our village has been suffering for the last twenty months by the failure of the staple trade—viz., silk-plush weaving; and upon no part of the community has the distress fallen more heavily than on the congregation worshipping in the Independent Chapel, the members of which are, with very few exceptions, working-men, and principally weavers.

While trade was good the people were not inactive; they raised among themselves, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in one year, the sum of 150*l.* (besides the support of the Ministry, Schools, Tract Society, and the usual current expenses), for the building of Galleries, and other necessary improvements in the Chapel, which is all paid.

There remains, however, the original debt on the Chapel, of 270*l.*, and circumstances render it indispensable that it should be at once removed. It is supposed that arrears of interest and expenses of collection will necessitate the raising of the sum of 300*l.*

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation on the 7th of the present month, they, by an act of faith, and in a spirit of real self-sacrifice, pledged themselves (notwithstanding their present circumstances) to raise the sum of 80*l.* by Christmas-day, 1862; and they now prayerfully and trustfully appeal to a kind Christian public for the rest, so that the sums already promised, on condition that the whole amount be raised this year, may not be lost.—We are, dear Sir, on behalf of the church and congregation, gratefully yours,

JAMES YEOMANS,  
THOMAS BLISSITT,  
RICHARD COE, } Deacons.

Contributions (from the widow's mite upwards) will be gratefully received by the Secretary: the Rev. S. Drakeford, Pastor; or Mr. James Sumner, Treasurer.

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Rothwell Post-office, near Kettering.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Edmund J. Prust, Northampton (Secretary to the Northamptonshire Association).

"I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Drakeford's appeal for the liquidation of the debt on the Independent Chapel, Desborough. The very distressed state of the staple trade of the place, which renders the people unable to make any effort at present for the purpose, or even adequately to support their pastor, gives the case a strong claim on the sympathy of the Christian public, and especially of the churches in the county."

"Northampton, April 30, 1862."

From the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, Bedford.

"I have been acquainted with the religious condition of Desborough for at least thirty years, and with the present Congregational interest from its commencement. At the time of contracting the debt there was a good prospect of liquidating it, but the failure of the trade in the village has for the present destroyed that hope."

"The continuance of the present minister (whose services are highly appreciated and beneficial) very much depends on the immediate removal of the incumbrance. The liberality of the Christian public can scarcely be bestowed on a more worthy object, and I earnestly recommend the case."

"Bedford, May 3, 1862."

Donations promised, on condition the whole is raised this year:—

	£	s.	d.
John Crossley, Esq., Halifax	5	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge-wells	5	0	0
B. Riley, Esq., and Family, Camden-villas	25	0	0
Rev. Edmund Prust, Northampton	5	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	2	2	0

SPECIAL AND URGENT  
CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, E.C. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY, for the Care and Education of the Idiot and the Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, October 30, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

The Board of Management at the last election, in appreciation of the increased liberality of their Subscribers, augmented the number of names to be elected, and in grateful acknowledgment of continued beneficence, as well as in compassion to the large number of applicants, have resolved again to advance upon the number of admissions, and to elect this time THIRTY cases—viz., FIVE FOR LIFE and TWENTY-FIVE for the ordinary period of FIVE YEARS, relying on the generosity of the benevolent to enable them to meet this additional responsibility.

There are nearly 340 children in the asylum. A large number are applying for admission, and the Board are anxious to extend the great benefits which this institution affords.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating the workings of the charity, and cards to view the asylum, may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

An Annual Subscriber has one vote for half-a-guinea, and an additional vote for every additional half-guinea; a Life Subscriber has one vote for life for five guineas, and an additional vote for life for every additional five guineas.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.  
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. William Nicholas.—Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,  
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT earnestly BEG SUPPORT from the Friends of Homoeopathy, and especially from the many amongst the wealthy who, having themselves derived benefit from it, are generously disposed to confer similar benefits on the Sick-Poor.

Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the Board or the Honorary Secretary.

RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

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AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,  
CHURCH STREETON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebotwood, Cardington. All Stretton, Eaton-under-Haywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton.

The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for twenty months:—Religious services held, 260; tracts distributed, 2,000; hours of visiting, 1,500; number of copies of the New Testament given, 50.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l.*

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beadmont, All Stretton; Mr. Robert Lewis, All Stretton; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensilvannia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, September, 1862.

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AND

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Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

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W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

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For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.

THE MIDNIGHT CRY.—The Committee of

the Midnight Meetings send out men at night into the vicious scenes of the Haymarket, &c., from Ten p.m. to Two a.m., with long placards, containing striking passages of Scripture in English and French. Hundreds stop and read. The cost each night is 10*s.* for four men.

Let the Gospel continue thus to be preached.

Will any friend meet the expense of one week's publications, or even one night?

CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by the Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. John Worthy, 12, Westbourne-park-villas, W.; and Mr. John Stabb, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; the Bankers, Paget and Co., St. Paul's; or the Secretary, Mr. Theophilus Smith, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.

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UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Granted to

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THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 881.]

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Eccliaastical Affairs.

THE NEW SOURCE OF PROSPECTIVE STRIFE.

IN fulfilment of the intention we expressed some weeks ago, we take advantage of the temporary ecclesiastical lull to return to the subject of Burial-law reform. In a former article, we attempted to describe the whole extent of change sought by the Nonconformist bodies, and the miserable treatment which their reasonable demand has met with from the bishops and clergy of the Establishment. We now proceed to deal with the pretext-in-chief under which the ministration of Dissenters at the burial of their dead in parochial churchyards is indignantly refused. The friends of the political Church may rely upon it that their Parliamentary majorities have not shelved this question. It is one of no vital importance in itself, or it would not have been allowed so long to sleep undisturbed. We are by no means sure that had it, upon having been mooted, been dispassionately entertained, or had the slightest show of fairness been displayed in the discussion of it, any absorbing interest would have been felt in the immediate settlement of it. But the clerical mind is prone to seize and to wield the tarred brush on the least infringement of its exclusive privileges—and the bishops and clergy will have themselves to thank, if a question which stood modestly in the back-ground of agitation, is provoked by their unseemly abuse to take its place in the front rank.

Church-rates, it is said, and said most truly, excite discord in the vestry—but such an alteration of the Burial-laws as the Dissenters require would be a certain and fertile source of strife in the churchyard. The last solemn rites which we pay to the departed would be in constant danger of being interrupted by broils and tumults. There would be scuffling over the very chambers of death. The decent ceremonial which applies a balm to lacerated hearts, and which preaches so impressively to susceptible feelings the lesson of man's mortality and immortality, would become the occasion of indecent contentions, and, possibly, riotous struggles—and man's worst passions would come into collision in the porch of the tomb. Better anything than this, it is said. Let not the scene of our tenderest and most sacred associations be desecrated by our unholy contests. The Apostle has enjoined upon the Church that "all things be done decently and in order," and if at any time, and in any place, his words should press upon our consciences with more than usual weight, it is when we commit "ashes to ashes and dust to dust," in the sanctities of the grave.

Now, we have no fault to find with the sentiment which pervades this objection. We are not aware that Dissenters exhibit any indifference to decorum, quiet, or order, in burying their relatives. But what we demand to know

is, whence is the predicted strife to arise? The insinuation is that it would enter into the parochial churchyards with the Nonconforming intrusionists. A moment's consideration will suffice to dispose of this idea. It is hardly to be expected that the minister or deacon who, at the request of the mourners, undertakes the service over the grave of the departed, will himself begin the strife. Why should he? He would have nothing to complain of. He would discharge his sad duty under the sanction of law. He would naturally desire the maintenance of that solemn calm which best befits the occasion. Whence, then, is the contention to come? Not surely from the sable-robed procession of relatives and friends who follow the coffin to the brink of the grave. And if not from them, who would be likely to interfere with them at that hour of their woe? Would any respectable layman of the Establishment choose that hour and that occasion for venting his intolerance, or for airing his State-Church notions? We will not insult the body by imagining the possibility of it. Would the populace break in and evince disapprobation by indecorous behaviour? The populace, unless instigated by those who deem themselves their betters, would be profoundly careless whether the sepulchral solemnities were being performed by a clergyman, or by a Dissenting minister. There would be no confusion, no tendency to it, unless it were created by the incumbent or his official subordinates. Is it from him that indecent brawling is apprehended? If not, where, we ask again, is it to come from? But if so—if, when the clergy tell us that the concession of our rights would be the opening of a new source of bitterness and conflict, they mean that they would not allow us to bury our dead in peace unless they performed the funeral service in the churchyard, then, we say, that not their most inveterate foes ever hurled against them such a defamatory charge as that which their own lips have pronounced. We venture to stake all that we care for upon the truth of our prediction that were free legal admission given to the non-established bodies to bury their dead with such rites and ministrations as they prefer in the parish churchyards, there would be no probability, we might almost add, no possibility, of disturbance, unless it originated with the incumbent himself.

What are the facts as they now stand? There are hundreds of cemeteries in which Nonconformists have and exercise the right which they claim in respect of parish churchyards. Is there any unseemliness in their celebration of funeral rites in these open places of interment? Where are the broils and contests we are taught to expect? And if, instead of being limited to unconsecrated ground, they had free access also to that which is consecrated, who but the clergy would be likely to be disturbed about it? Religious divisions are as rife in Ireland as in any part of the Queen's dominions, and create as much heat—but in Ireland the arrangement which we seek has, in substance, been acted upon for many years, and, of course, without the smallest inconvenience. The truth is, the clergy of the Establishment, and they only, would be affected by the change. They would lose one step of their legal ascendancy, one item of clerical exclusiveness and monopoly, one visible demonstration of the favouritism with which they are regarded by the State. We are not surprised that they should object to this—for they are not exempt from the selfishness common to humanity. But let them, if they are not utterly ashamed to do so, state their real objection honestly and without disguise. The objection, or rather the pretext, with which we have dealt is a mere figment—a bugbear—an insult to us—a matter of severe reproach to themselves. They do not, they cannot, if they exercise the smallest thought upon the question, apprehend any further strife from the settlement of it in our favour, than they are themselves disposed to raise. If we do them wrong, then let them drop their rhetorical and disingenuous rhodomontade

and point out the sources from which broils are to be expected. Let the Bishop of Oxford, as their mouthpiece, condescend to details. He is a *facile princeps* for throwing dust in people's eyes. We beg him, for once, to handle matters of fact, and to let us know why Burial Reform should be more prolific of discord in England than in Ireland, in parochial churchyards than in cemeteries.

THE CHURCH-DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. G. F. Chambers, the new champion of the Church and one of the most violent and offensive opponents of the Bicentenary movement, endeavours in the *English Churchman* to whip up the flagging zeal of the Establishment by raising the cry of "The Church in Danger." Don't suppose, he says, in effect, that you have a small knot of insignificant politicians to contend with—

"There are supposed to be about 6,000,000 Dissenters in England, of whom the Wesleyans form about one-third; a considerable proportion of these and a minute proportion of the remainder stand aloof from Church aggressions, but it will be no exaggeration whatever to say that there are in England alone 4,000,000 persons pledged by their teachers, and preachers and representatives in Parliament, to the total and unconditional subversion of the Established Church. Add to these 4,000,000 of Irish Romanists hostile to the Irish branch of the United Church, and we get by no means an agreeable sum total of enemies with whom we have to struggle."

Mr. Chambers quotes brief sentences from the writings of Dissenting ministers and laymen, from the Revs. J. A. James and T. Binney to Revs. R. W. Dale and C. H. Spurgeon (all of whom are called "Mr.") to show the spirit of hostility to the State-Church and that forbearance has reached its limits. The Church-Defence movement is crippled for want of funds, and the writer deplors that "the present annual income of the London Church Institution is hardly one-fourth (think, one-fourth, whereas it ought to be at least fourfold), that of the Liberation Society." To show what work the Church Association does he states that "during a particular week in February, 1861, 80,000 circulars (chiefly on the Church-rates Abolition Bill) were sent out from the office, which there is every reason to believe contributed largely to the ultimate rejection of the bill, and we may say *ex uno disce omnes*." Mr. Chambers winds up with an alarmist appeal in the following fashion:—

Unless Churchmen put their hands into their pockets and pull out plenty of money, the temporalities of the Church are irretrievably lost; nothing but a bountiful supply of the "sinews of war" will enable us to withstand the combined attacks of Dissenters, Romanists, Secularists, *et hoc genus omne*: but I have that confidence in the judgment and feeling of Churchmen that they will ere long awake to a sense of their position. It is a matter for much thankfulness that though but two years since the Church train set out from the station named *Apathy*, we have already passed the intermediate station, *Hope*, and by the steady application of economy in the fuel already in store, I trust we shall so get up steam as ere long to reach the junction station *Energy*. Here, if all is well, we shall pick up not merely plenty of passengers, but heavy goods, money in cheques, bank-notes, sovereigns, shillings, or pence, and then I am confident we shall go along at a good pace, and ultimately reach the terminus of *Victory*, by which time, I trust, we shall find the Church of England set up on the highest pinnacle of temporal and spiritual fame, and "the joy of the whole earth" (excepting, of course, the fossil remains of the Liberation Society).

Figure apart, let me entreat every reader of this forthwith to constitute *himself* (or herself) a local Church Institution, and diligently canvass his friends for money, asking for five shillings here, one shilling there, ten shillings here, half-a-crown there, according as he thinks the parties he is addressing can afford to give. It is hardly to be credited what large aggregate sums may be obtained in a short time by unflagging energy and determination in collecting isolated small sums (I speak from experience). There are 12,000 parishes in England and Wales. Suppose one loyal Churchman in each were to give one shilling himself, and ask nine friends to do the same, the produce would amount to 6,000*l*. Think: six thousand golden sovereigns! a sum which would enable us to set all the Liberation Societies in England at defiance. And how little personal sacrifice would such an effort entail on the 12,000 collectors individually.

Work! work! work! ought to be the golden rule of every loyal and consistent Churchman. Nothing short of extraordinary exertion will suffice to meet an extraordinary danger. Above all, let our friends remember that 1*l* now is worth 3*l* paid three years hence.

## A CLERICAL CONGRATULATION.

(From *Punch*.)

Dear Punch,—There can be no doubt that the intellect of mankind is in a progressive state, and that we are much wiser than our forefathers.

This consideration has just been forced upon us, the undersigned, by the historical statements which have appeared in reference to the departure of the Nonconformist clergy from the Church of England upon the Act of Uniformity coming into operation.

A couple of thousand clergymen (more or fewer) resigned their livings, because they would not say that they believed in the whole contents of the Prayer-book.

Since that time, Sir, intellect has advanced, and did those good but narrow-minded men live in our days, the Church would not need to lose their services.

Suppose that some Essayists and Reviewers in the time of Charles the Second had made it clear to these two thousand clergymen that, in solemnly declaring their belief in the contents of the Prayer-book, they only meant that they were complying with what was generally understood in society to be a mere form, and that they were at liberty to believe as much or as little as they liked, provided that they accepted the Prayer-book in the spirit of men of the world, and did not scandalise their parishes by any out-of-the-way doctrines.

Had there happily existed such teachers in the times of the Nonconformists, those men might just as well have remained in the Church, and taken her honours and emoluments, as

Your obedient servants,

THE ESSAYISTS AND REVIEWERS.

St. Janus's-day, 1862.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Bishop of Adelaide is trying to get a bill passed in the South Australian Legislature which will give a legal status to the Episcopal Church, amounting in fact to a quasi union of Church and State in that colony. It is not likely, however, that he will succeed. There are plenty of watchful eyes in Parliament, and the Congregational Union of that colony have already taken action, as the following form of petition, which is being signed, will show:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of South Australia in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honourable House,—

We, the undersigned, being the

, observing that the Lord Bishop of Adelaide has petitioned your Honourable House for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Church of England in this province, and to obtain for it certain legal powers not yet possessed by that or any other religious body in the colony, beg most respectfully to approach your Honourable House to express our strong repugnance to the prayer of the petition on the following grounds:—

1. That your petitioners believe the proposed bill to be inconsistent with the principle so distinctly recognised as a fundamental one in this colony—that the Government should not legislate in Church affairs.

2. That in the opinion of your petitioners the laws at present existing are sufficient to protect ecclesiastical property, and to secure the just and legal rights of the Churches of this colony.

3. That the proposed bill would give authority to an irresponsible body to make by-laws which would have the force of statute-law; a power which your petitioners believe might become in the course of time very perilous to the liberties of the people.

4. That the granting of the petition now presented by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, for the purpose of obtaining legislation on ecclesiastical matters, might become a precedent which would lead to the introduction of other bills for similar purposes, and thus useful legislation be obstructed by the clashing of the civil and ecclesiastical powers.

5. That as history and experience show the results of State legislation on ecclesiastical matters to be generally of so injurious a character, your petitioners regard with alarm, and would watch most jealously, the introduction of any measure similar to the proposed bill.

For these and other weighty reasons your petitioners earnestly pray your Honourable House not to grant the prayer of the petition.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The bill is in fact an attempt to coerce trustees to do by law what they now (except in a few cases) decline to do. The Church of England in the colony requires this bill because it clings to the advantages of alliance with the Church in England, and is not willing to take the disadvantages of that position also, but seeks to remove the latter by special legislation. The members of the Church of England themselves will, in many cases, oppose it, and some of its leading clergy and laity are against the bishop in this matter.

Arrangements were being made both in Victoria and South Australia to commemorate the Bicentenary of the Ejection of 1662. In Victoria there was to be a course of lectures, the proceeds of which are to go towards defraying the expenses of the new Congregational College. There was a good deal of controversy going on in the local press as to the propriety of the commemoration. It is urged on one side that as there is no State-Church in Australia, and all religious bodies are on an equal footing, the celebration would only stir up strife.

We have already referred to the bill introduced by the Legislature of New South Wales for devoting to secular purposes the Church and school funds, in other words to devote them to education only. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The bill accordingly passed through committee with the condemned word ["religion"] still standing, but on the understanding that there was to be a recommittal of the clause for the purpose of carrying out the promise that this word should be cancelled. But when the vote was taken on the recommittal, it was found that there

was a small majority against it. Ecclesiastical influences had been vigorously at work to secure both the attendance and the votes of certain honourable members. And thus it came to pass that the bill, which would not have passed its second reading but for a Government promise that a particular modification should be made in committee, went safely to its third reading without that promise having been fulfilled. The section of Radicals which had been allured into Mr. Robertson's compromise were indignant at having been cheated. The bill has gone up to the Legislative Council, where it has been read a second time, and will probably pass without difficulty. The bill, as it stands, leaves the appropriation of the property to the purpose of religion or education respectively, determinable by Parliament, and has the disadvantage, therefore, of provoking an annual discussion of the amount to be allotted to each object, and there seems every probability that such discussion will not be wanting. It was to foreclose such discussion, and to secure at once and finally a triumph for their own policy, that the Radicals wished to cut out the word "religion" in the bill.

The Government, in conformity with a specific promise, have introduced a bill to put an end to grants in aid of public worship. The bill proposes to continue to all present recipients of the money their life interest in it so long as they remain at their posts in the colony, but forbids any further appropriations to the same purpose.

The debate on the second reading of this bill, which has already been continued over two nights, stands adjourned till to-morrow, and its fate is very doubtful. Politically speaking, the abolition of State aid forms a part of the Radical programme; but then ecclesiastical influences come in to temper and modify this arrangement. The great majority of Episcopalians and of Roman Catholics contend strongly for the maintenance of the grant, though there is a small section belonging to each of these Churches whose political predilections overmaster their ecclesiastical leanings. The Wesleyans are divided in opinion, not to say indifferent, on the question. They do not get a proportionate share of the money, and their vigorous organisation would enable them to do better without it than the two great Churches could do. In the race for denominational supremacy they would stand a fairer chance than they do now, if the State gave its patronage to no Church at all. But while they do not shrink from such a prospect, they think it is as well to take what money can be got so long as their rivals have it. The National Church of Scotland secures a portion of the grant, but all the other divisions of the Presbyterian Church go without. All the smaller sects are also, of course, without any interest in the grant. The consequence of this state of things is that, when the matter is viewed as a political question, the community is about equally divided as to the policy of retaining or abolishing this aid to public worship.

**BICENTENARY LECTURES.**—The Rev. Dr. Brewer and the Rev. E. R. Conder, of Leeds, have redelivered their lectures before Wakefield audiences—the former on "The Men of the Exodus;" the latter on "Nonconformity before 1662: the Puritans." On both occasions there was a good attendance. The Rev. H. Sanders occupied the chair on the first occasion and the Rev. J. S. Eastmead on the second.—At Leighton Buzzard, the Rev. W. D. Elliston has delivered the first of a course of lectures on the Ejection of 1662, to a full and attentive audience.—At Stansfield, Suffolk, the Rev. D. W. Evans has just delivered a series of lectures to large and respectable audiences, on the following subjects:—1. "The Bible and the Bible alone is the Religion of Protestants." 2. "The State-Church and Reasons for Nonconformity." 3. "The Book of Common Prayer and Clerical Subscription." 4. "The Conscientious Suffering of the Ejected and reasons why we celebrate this Bicentenary."—On Thursday evening, the 4th instant, the Rev. R. Thomas delivered a lecture on "Conformity," in Latimer Chapel, Sittingbourne.

**CHURCH-RATES AT HORNCastle.**—On the 4th inst. a vestry-meeting was held at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, for the purpose of laying a rate for the expenses of the church during the current year. The vestry-hall was densely crowded by both Churchmen and Nonconformists. Mr. Rd. Clitherow, the vicar's churchwarden, read the following estimate:—Salaries, 35*l.*; repairs, 40*l.*; visitation fees, 1*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; regulating the town clock, 2*l.*; cleaning, 8*l.*; gas, 14*l.*; bell-ringers, 3*l.*; stationery, &c., 2*l.*; total, 105*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* To meet these expenses he proposed a rate of 2*d.* in the pound, which would realise 82*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, making, with arrears of 22*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, a total sum of 104*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Thomas Briggs requested the chairman to enter the following protest on the minutes:—"That there being a considerable amount of arrears uncollected for the past and previous years, I protest against another rate being made until the said arrears be collected." Mr. Wm. Kemp, druggist, then moved that no rate be granted, and on a show of hands the amendment was carried by 73 against 67. A poll was demanded by Mr. Clitherow, which closed on Friday evening, when the numbers were—for the rate, 215; against it, 110; majority for the rate, 105.—*Stamford Mercury*.

**RESIGNATION OF AN ARCHDEACON.**—Archdeacon Huxtable has (on account of the state of his health) resigned the Archdeaconry of Dorset, to which he was recently appointed. The Rev. Mr. Scott, the Bishop of Salisbury's chaplain, is to succeed him.

**THE PRIMACY.**—The *Advertiser* says it is rather confidently rumoured that the Archbishop of York is to be the new Archbishop of Canterbury, that the Bishop of London will be appointed Archbishop of York, and that Archdeacon Sinclair will be the new Bishop of London. Canon Stanley is also mentioned as the present Bishop of London's successor.

**THE BISHOPRIC OF CENTRAL AFRICA.**—Two or three gentlemen having declined the appointment, a successor has at length been found in the person of

the Rev. William George Tozer, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, vicar of Burgh-with-Winthorpe, near Boston, Lincolnshire. The new bishop-designate is only thirty-one years of age, and is said to be a man of extraordinary physical strength, and as belonging to the extreme High-Church party. On this the *Record* asks, "How will such an appointment be compatible with Dr. Livingstone's well-known Evangelical principles?"

**COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF METHODIST BODIES.**—The following table affords the best data that can be collected from official statements as to the progress of the different Methodist bodies during the year last past, both absolutely and comparatively:—

	Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	On Trial.	Increase.
Old Connexion .....	940		325,256	25,608	5,476
New Connexion .....	220	1,222	32,480	3,680	1,966
Primitive Methodists .....	776	12,414	141,185		5,791
Bible Christians .....	200	1,584	14,056	584	1,782
United Free Churches .....	211	2,871	60,880	8,229	4,253
Reform Union .....	19	635	11,355	1,078	1,118

It will be seen at a glance that the Old Connexion is a long way behind all the other bodies, having respect to the means employed for producing results. The increase per cent. in each case stands thus:—Old Connexion, 1·7; New Connexion, 6; Primitive Methodists, 4; Bible Christians, 12·6; Free Churches, 7; Reform Union, 9·8. In proportion, therefore, to the size previously attained, the order of progress stands thus:—First, the Bible Christians; second, the Reform Union; third, the Free Churches; fourth, the New Connexion; fifth, the Primitive Methodists; sixth and last, the Old Connexion.—*Wesleyan Times*.

## Religious Intelligence

**HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**—A meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held at the Seminary on Tuesday, the 9th instant. Tea was provided at half-past five, and at seven o'clock there was the usual annual devotional service in connexion with the commencement of the session. Prayer was offered by the Revs. W. Tyler, C. H. Bateman, and I. V. Mummery, F.R.A.S. An address was delivered by the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., one of the earliest students. The alterations of the Seminary premises have been completed, and the friends present expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements of the house. The session has opened with twenty-two students.

**BAXTER MEMORIAL CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.**—Yesterday, the foundation stone of these new structures, situate in the Baxter-road, Islington, near Ball's Pond-gate, and intended to commemorate the name of Baxter and the Nonconformist secession, was laid with the usual ceremonies by Mr. Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City of London, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Edmond, Dr. Hewlett, the pastor, Rev. I. V. Mummery, Rev. C. Dukes, Mr. Ballantyne, and other gentlemen. The new buildings will supply the place of the temporary Congregational church in Church-road, and the works, which have already been commenced by Mr. Smith, the architect, are being carried out in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and by the voluntary contributions of the congregation. The schools are intended to accommodate 500 boys and girls. In the evening there was a public meeting of the inhabitants and members of the congregation, over which Mr. Scott presided, to promote the interests of the undertaking.

**REDHILL, SURREY.—OPENING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—Those who, during the present summer, have travelled upon the Brighton or Dover railways can scarcely have failed to notice, near the junction of those lines, a Gothic building in the course of erection, which some have mistaken for an Episcopal church. This place of worship was opened on Thursday, the 4th inst., for the use of Congregationalists, when the devotional engagements were conducted by the Revs. R. Robinson, G. J. Adeney, A. Mackennal, J. S. Bright, and R. Ashton, and sermons were preached by the Revs. J. Stoughton and S. Martin. In the interval of the services a public dinner was provided, when John Finch, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by Eusebius Smith, Esq., the Revs. C. Gilbert, W. P. Dohie, E. Prout, J. Hart, P. H. Davison, and other friends. On the following Lord's-day the Rev. W. P. Dohie, B.A., the minister of the place, occupied the pulpit. The collections at these services exceeded 90*l.* The history of the erection is in some of its aspects unusual. It was not undertaken by any pre-existing congregation, nor merely for the personal convenience of the few Congregationalists who reside in the neighbourhood, but by a very small number of the friends of evangelical religion who had watched with solicitude the rapid growth of the place in the midst of which it is planted. The building, which was after a beautiful design by Poulton and Woodman, together with the freehold site, cost 2,500*l.* Towards this 1,800*l.* have been contributed. There is, consequently, a deficit of 700*l.* Such a debt, in the case of an established congregation, would be no impediment to its progress and prosperity, but it is otherwise with a missionary effort of this order. Those, therefore, who are more immediately interested in the movement are extremely anxious that the newly-gathered congregation shall be freed from this encumbrance; and, as one friend has offered 100*l.* towards the object, upon the condition that it is realised by the end of the year, an effort will be forthwith made to raise the remaining 600*l.* When

it is stated that in sixteen months a congregation has been collected, a Christian church formed, a sanctuary capable of seating 600 persons erected, a minister chosen, and 1,800*l.* raised, in addition to the heavy expense of carrying on Sabbath services in the Corn Exchange during that period, it is believed that many friends of Christian progress will generously help those who are earnestly endeavouring to help themselves.

**HAMMERSMITH—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BROADWAY CHAPEL.**—An event of more than usual interest to a large portion of the people of Hammersmith took place here on Monday, the 8th inst. We refer to the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new chapel now in course of erection at the Broadway. The congregation for whose accommodation this building is intended, is, with the exception of that at the old parish church, the oldest religious community in Hammersmith or its neighbourhood, dating back to the ejection of 1662. Since the settlement of the present pastor, (the Rev. R. Macbeth) in 1853, the congregation, which had previously for some time sunk to a very low ebb, has been gradually and steadily recovering its former position and influence, and we have no doubt that the important work now commenced will tend to its still further prosperity. The ceremony on Monday commenced with a service of praise and prayer in the old chapel, after which the congregation proceeded to the spot, where arrangements were made for laying the stone—a massive block, upwards of a ton in weight. Here, after another hymn had been sung, the Rev. R. Macbeth read a selection of Scripture lessons. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Leechman, of West End Chapel, after which Mr. Macbeth read a brief statement of the history and principles of the congregation, which was placed in a glass bottle, sealed, and deposited in a cavity under the stone by Mr. Edward Salter, the architect of the building. The stone was then steadily lowered into its place and laid with the usual formula, by Henry Wright, Esq., of Fairlawn, Turnham-green. Mr. Wright then proceeded to address the assembly which had collected round the stone. After singing the Doxology the company were served with tea, provided by some of the ladies of the congregation, in a marquee on the site of the new chapel, and the services concluded with an able and impressive sermon by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel. The new building, which is designed in the early Gothic style, is to be built of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings, and bids fair to be a conspicuous ornament as well as an important benefit to the neighbourhood in which it is situated.

**MIDNIGHT MEETING FOR FALLEN WOMEN.**—A meeting of the promoters of this movement was held on Friday last at the Sailors' Institute, Mercers-street, Shadwell, which was attended by 300 poor women, to whom addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Rodgers, Mr. Chinnery, and Mr. E. Wilson. The need of such an effort in this neighbourhood is very great. Thousands of these poor creatures are living in a state of gross profligacy, and exercise the worst influence on the multitude of sailors who come to the port of London. Suicides and attempts at suicide are of frequent occurrence, and during the past month sixteen women were rescued from the waters of the London Docks, into which they had plunged in the vain hope of escaping the results of their wretched life. A considerable number in this district have been saved from their mode of life through the instrumentality of this movement. Funds only are needed to increase their efforts.

**HOLYWELL.**—Mr. Robert Kerr, senior student of Cavendish College, Manchester, has declined the unanimous call lately tendered him by the English Congregational church, Holywell.

**THE REV. RICHARD GREEN**, having received and accepted an invitation from the Baptist church meeting in Shipley, Yorkshire, enters on his labours there early in October. His loss will be deplored in Taunton, where he has been an energetic and successful minister for the last ten years. Pastor and people will part with mutual regrets.

**HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.**—The Rev. George Richards has resigned the pastorate of the Independent Church, Howden, which he had held since January, 1850, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to take the oversight of the church assembling in Lairgate Chapel, Beverley. At a church meeting held on Thursday evening, Mr. Richards formally announced his resignation. A resolution, thankfully acknowledging the harmony and peace which had characterised the union of pastor and people for nearly thirteen years, and gratefully recognising the hand of God in the prosperity which had accompanied Mr. Richards' labours amongst them, expressing, also, regret at his resignation, and an earnest desire that in his new sphere of usefulness he may be in every way happy and successful, was proposed by Mr. R. Ostler, seconded by Mr. J. Taylor, and carried unanimously.

**TETBURY—NEW CHAPEL.**—The new Congregational chapel, which has been built through the exertions of the friends of the cause in Tetbury and the surrounding neighbourhood, aided by a grant of 100*l.* from the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society, and by very generous contributions from Messrs. Wills and other friends in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and also from the Messrs. Marlings and others in the neighbourhood of Stroud, &c., was opened for Divine service on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. Excellent discourses were delivered on the occasion, that in the morning by the Rev. J. Glendenning, and in the afternoon by the Rev. H. Quick, both of Bristol. In the evening a public

meeting was held, over which W. D. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, presided. A report was read on behalf of the building committee, and suitable addresses delivered by the Revs. J. Glendenning, R. Bentley, H. Quick, J. S. Binder, and R. Jones. Two excellent sermons were also preached on Sunday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. R. Bentley, of Dursley. This very neat and substantial building has cost, including land, &c., about 1,400*l.*, and the committee are now arranging to pay all demands upon it, so that it will be entirely free of debt.

**LEICESTER.**—On Tuesday, September 9, after a tea-meeting in the school-rooms, a recognition service in connection with the settlement of the Rev. J. J. Goadby as pastor of the church and congregation of the Dover-street Baptist Chapel was held, the Rev. T. Goadby, B.A., of London, in the chair. A suitable hymn having been sung, an earnest and appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. J. C. Pike. The Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A., of Nottingham, gave an admirable and eloquent address on the duties of the pastor to the church, referring at the close to his long and intimate friendship with the newly-elected pastor. The Rev. J. P. Mursell, after alluding to the fact that thirty-six years ago he had preached in that chapel for the father of Mr. Goadby (who was for twenty-three years minister there), spoke eloquently on the obligations of the church to the pastor. The Revs. Johnson Barker, LL.B., J. C. Pike, R. W. McAll, J. F. Winks, and J. C. Smith briefly addressed the meeting, and expressed their best wishes for the welfare of both pastor and people. The Rev. J. J. Goadby then gave a brief autobiographical sketch, and the chairman pronounced the benediction.

**ORDINATION SERVICES AT ECCLES.**—On Thursday afternoon week the Rev. G. H. Brown, late of New College, London, was ordained to the pastorate of the Eccles Congregational Church. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of a crowded congregation, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Revs. Dr. Halley, of London; J. Kelly, of Liverpool; P. Thomson, of Manchester; H. Tarrant, of Derby; S. St. N. Dobson, of Pendleton; D. Horne and T. G. Lee, of Salford; J. Lewin, Jas. Bedell, Jas. Gwyther, J. Shaw, J. Poynton, and J. P. Keely; Sir E. Armitage, &c. After the opening devotions, the Rev. Patrick Thomson delivered an address upon "The Constitution of a Christian Church." The Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. G. B. Bubier, asked the usual questions, which were briefly answered by Mr. Brown owing to severe indisposition. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. James Gwyther offered a prayer for the success of the newly ordained minister in his future labours. The Rev. Dr. Halley gave the ministerial charge founded 1 Tim. iv. 16, "Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, &c." After singing and prayer, the friends proceeded to partake of tea in the school-room. The Rev. John Kelly preached in the evening, from Rev. iii. 22—"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches." The services concluded at eight o'clock.

**BRISTOL—ZION CHAPEL.**—A new lecture-room and six new class-rooms were opened in connection with this chapel on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. A large and respectable company took tea in the rooms, after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by W. D. Wills, Esq. The Rev. G. Wood, B.A., minister of the chapel, then stated that the need of a room for week-evening meetings, and class-rooms for the elder of their 400 Sunday-scholars, had long been felt; but that until the commencement of the year no practical step had been taken. The church and congregation had largely subscribed, and liberal aid had also been obtained from friends in the sister congregations. Mr. H. Pugh, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and treasurer of the building fund, then made a financial statement, from which it appeared that the whole cost of the rooms, with fittings and furniture, had been about 570*l.*, and that when the sums promised were all paid, and outstanding collecting-cards returned, the debt remaining would be about 80*l.* The meeting was also addressed by H. O. Wills, Esq., C. Godwin, Esq., the Revs. J. A. Pratt, E. Probert, J. Cort, and other gentlemen; and Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills having kindly offered to contribute, in addition to their previous handsome gifts of 20*l.* and 10*l.* respectively, a fourth of the debt, if the meeting would raise at once the remaining three-fourths, the challenge was warmly responded to, and a further amount promised which assures the speedy extinction of the debt.

**MORLEY, NEAR LEEDS—ORDINATION SERVICES.**—On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, the Rev. F. Barnes, B.A., late student of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, was ordained as pastor of the church and congregation meeting for religious worship in the old chapel in the township of Morley. The attendance on the solemn occasion was large, and the services were deeply impressive and interesting. The first service was held in the afternoon, when appropriate portions of the Scripture were read, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. Morgan, of Leeds. The introductory discourse, on "The Religious Import and Bearing of Nonconformity," was delivered by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Leeds. The usual questions to the young minister were asked by the Rev. R. Bowman, of Heckmondwike, and were answered briefly, but clearly, intelligently, and satisfactorily, by Mr. Barnes. The ordination prayer was offered by Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, and the charge was delivered by the Rev. W. Wheeler, of Stroud. At the close of this service a tea-meeting took place in the school-room belonging to the chapel, at which from 250 to 300 persons were

present. On this occasion the new minister was presented with a splendid set of pulpit habiliments, consisting of gown and cassock. The evening service was commenced at seven o'clock, when the Rev. D. W. Rowe, of Zion Chapel, Morley, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. W. Thomas, of Leeds, preached a most stirring sermon to the people. The concluding prayer was offered, and the benediction pronounced by the young minister.

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.**—On Thursday, the 4th inst., a series of meetings was held in connection with the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of a place of worship, to be called Sherwell Chapel, on the Tavistock-road, Plymouth. The building is intended to accommodate the church and congregation at present worshipping in the Congregational Chapel, Norley-street, under the ministry of the Rev. Charles Wilson, M.A. The entire buildings contemplated comprise a chapel for 1,200 persons, school-rooms and class-rooms for 1,000 children, and a curator's house; but the present effort is limited to a chapel only. A prominent feature of the proposed completed structure will be a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. The buildings are designed in mediæval spirit, with details of the decorated or "second pointed" period, and will form a very effective group from any point of view. It is hoped, if the winter should prove favourable for building operations, that the chapel will be completed in the autumn of 1863. A prayer-meeting was held in the school-room of Norley Chapel, at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone took place upon the ground on Tavistock-road, at one o'clock. There were several hundred people present. After a hymn had been sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. M. Charlton, principal of the Western College, the sealed bottle, containing a parchment, a copy of three newspapers, and several coins, was then placed beneath the stone, and the stone was lowered into its place. David Derry, Esq., one of the deacons of the church, then formally applied the trowel, the mallet, and the plumb, and declared the stone to be well and truly laid. Alfred Rooker, Esq., then read the inscription that was written on the parchment which was placed beneath the stone, and which was to the following effect:—"The chapel intended to be erected on this site by the Congregational Church founded in the year 1796, and at present worshipping in Norley Chapel, Plymouth, is dedicated to the glory of God, with fervent prayer for the Divine blessing. The foundation-stone of this building is laid this 4th day of September, 1862, by David Derry, Esq." [Here follow the names of the minister, deacons, architect, and builder.] Addresses having been delivered by Mr. Derry and the Rev. C. Wilson, minister of the church, the National Anthem was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Wilson, after which the assembly separated. A cold collation was provided in the school-room, Norley-street, at three o'clock, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. D. Derry, Esq., presided. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. W. Guest, of Taunton, preached a sermon at Norley Chapel, from 1 John ii. 17—"The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." A collection was made at the close. The amount of the day's contributions was about 17*l.*

**BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS.**—The eleventh annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Thursday week at the school, Shireland Hall, Smethwick. Present, the Rev. R. W. Dale, in the chair, the Rev. I. Lord, R. D. Wilson, P. Sibree, G. B. Johnson, J. T. Wigner (King's Lynn), R. A. Davis, D. A. Owen, and T. H. Morgan, the principal of the school; Messrs. G. F. Mantz, treasurer, Woodhill, Adams, W. Morgan, and others. The Rev. R. A. Davis read the annual report for the past year, which stated that during the year now ending contributions had been received amounting to 699*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* This amount, added to that paid by the boys, is about 100*l.* less than the year's expenditure, and leaves a balance of 338*l.* against the institution. The committee deeply regret this fact. They, however, do not despond in relation to it. Some few friends have already generously intimated their desire to help in its reduction. The number of boys is reduced to thirty. As proof of the efficiency of the school the report appeals to the results of the Oxford Middle Class Examinations. J. A. Jenkinson, son of the Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, Baptist minister, Oakham, Rutlandshire, obtained the certificate of merit; Benjamin Parsons, son of the late Rev. Mr. Parsons, Independent minister, Ebley, Gloucestershire, obtained the title of Associate in Arts. The committee have had to refuse about twenty applications this midsummer, and appeal for the continuance and increase of public support. Mr. G. F. Mantz having read the financial statement, the Rev. R. W. Dale made some remarks, in the course of which he said:—

There were many penalties of a secular nature to be paid by men who gave themselves up to Christ's work, but amongst the most serious would be the necessity of withholding from their children the education which they themselves so highly valued. It was, therefore, most desirable to hold out to the children educational advantages, and, although they were sometimes inclined to discountenance gratuitous education, they must remember that the very noblest in the country had their children educated at our great schools, which were enriched by the heavy endowments of kings, and nobles, and bishops, and when they left they went to universities, which were not maintained by the present day alone, but by the bounty of former generations. And this class felt it to be no disgrace to avail themselves of the generosity of former generations in educating their

children; therefore he thought Dissenting ministers should not be thought of as incurring any shame in thankfully availing themselves of an institution of this order. He felt very highly the benefits which their children derived from the institution, and he looked with very great interest on their progress and success. As to the educational efficiency, the report of Dr. Alliot was sufficient testimony. It was just such a report as an honest man would give; there was no attempt at gilding it with romance, but it honestly stated that the work of education had been done thoroughly on the whole. Although it was now some time since he (Mr. Dale) took any part in conducting the examination of the lads, his impression was the same as that contained in Dr. Alliot's report. Questions would also very naturally be asked as to the comfort and the health and happiness of the boys, and it gave him especial pleasure to be able to state, upon the authority of the boys themselves and their parents, that nothing was left undone in order to promote their domestic affairs.

Mr. Dale went on to express his regret that the Rev. Mr. Vince was not present to speak of the moral and religious training of the school. He also regretted the statement put forth by the treasurer, but he supposed it was no rare occasion to find that when at the beginning of the year there had been a balance on the wrong side, it was still perpetuated. He hoped that, as prosperity returned, the claim of the institution would be fully appreciated. The Rev. I. Lord moved, and the Rev. J. T. Wigner, seconded, the adoption of the report. The Rev. R. D. Wilson moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Alliot for conducting the examination. Speaking upon the claims of the institution, he said he believed no more earnest discussions took place in a minister's family, by his domestic fireside, than upon the manner in which his sons were to be educated. Mr. J. C. Woodhill seconded the motion, which was carried. The Rev. G. B. Johnson next moved a resolution appointing the officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. P. Sibree seconded the resolution, which was carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

### Correspondence.

#### LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With very great pleasure I forward you a list of the moneys received for the central fund up to this date. The tide of distress is becoming every week deeper and darker; but the kind sympathy and the generous promises which we are receiving from all quarters are most cheering. From many churches which are unable to make special collections, we are expecting a share of their contributions at the Lord's table. And this is to be extended through the dreaded winter. I can conceive of no help which our dear sufferers would receive with more loving thankfulness than help contributed under such touching circumstances. Some churches are adopting this course which have already had public collections. In addition to money, several friends have sent cast-off clothing. Others are making new garments. May I suggest that if those friends would prefer it, the cloth if forwarded could be made up into garments, by unemployed factory girls, under the superintendence of Christian ladies in the churches of our suffering towns. The payment for such work would be relief judiciously administered. A fine scroll of flannel has been sent from Rochdale, which is now being thus devoted. To all our friends who in any way are alleviating the frightful distress into which the masses of this great county have been thrown, I can but present, on behalf of our suffering brethren, my best thanks, with an earnest desire that these unprecedented circumstances may be accompanied with an unprecedented benediction on both the givers and receivers of this Christian liberality.

I remain, very cordially,

WILLIAM ROAF.

	£	s.	d.
Worthing, Rev. W. Bean	3	1	3
London, Kingsland, Rev. T. Aveling	36	7	11
Birkenhead, Deacons' Fund, per the Rev. J. Mann	10	0	0
Morley, near Leeds, Rev. W. Orgar	17	0	6
E. P., Great Bridge	0	1	0
Rev. S. Clarkson (Monthly)	0	10	0
London, Holloway Chapel, Rev. M. Wilks	15	0	0
Leeds, Rev. E. R. Conder, 109L. (sent to Preston, 20L.)	89	0	0
Surbiton, Rev. A. Mackennal (monthly collection)	7	7	0
Twickenham, Rev. G. S. Ingram	26	6	6
Gosport, Old Chapel, per Mr. J. Wilson	5	3	4
Corsham, per Rev. W. A. Smith	5	18	10
Ilfracombe, Rev. G. W. Waterman	3	17	6
Dunmow, Rev. H. Gamage	8	5	4
Bourton-on-the-Water, Rev. J. D. Eaines	0	10	6
Bosham, Rev. T. Stanbury	0	14	0
Newton Abbott, Rev. J. Chator (sacramental offering)	4	0	0
Editor of Christian World, special for Wigan	2	13	0
Chesterfield, Rev. R. W. Selbie	5	0	0
Exmouth, Rev. W. T. Bull	1	13	0
Barron, Rev. James Hamer	2	2	0
Oakham, Rev. J. C. Fairfax	1	1	6
Exeter, Rev. D. Hewett (collection 10L.; two Sunday-school class, 13s. 6d.)	10	13	6
Do., Miss C. Rawling's class	0	12	0
Lynn, Rev. G. E. Gull	1	1	0
Sittingbourne, Rev. R. Thomas	4	2	3
Henley-on-Thames, Rev. J. Rowlands	30	0	0
Wrighton, Bristol, Rev. W. P. Phillips	3	0	0
A Friend in Shropshire	0	2	6
Editor of Christian World	13	6	6
Southampton, Mrs. E. Williams	1	0	0
Stafford, Rev. G. Swan	20	0	0
Kettering, per W. T. Toller, Esq.	11	0	0

London, R. Walker, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Davies	0	2	0
Teetotal offering	0	2	6
Mr. Seward	0	7	6
Huddersfield, Rev. R. Bruce	2	10	0
York, Rev. J. Parsons (collection after Lord's Supper)	14	15	0
London, Woodbridge Chapel, Rev. R. Luckin	30	0	6
Board Hope Temporary Chapel, 14. 15s.; S. G. H., 4s.; Mr. Martin, 10s.; O. W., 2s.; E. W. 1s.; M. C., 1s.; Friend at Swansea, 2s. 6d.; J. H. W. 2s.; P. W., 1s.; J. Hobbs, 12s.; A Disciple, 10s.; W. M., 5s.; For the Starving Christians of Wigan, 1L.; Constant Reader of Christian World, 10s.; W. Farnworth, 2s. 6d.			

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is noble of the East Indians and the Australians to come forward as they have done in aid of our Lancashire manufacturers; but not more so than the conduct of some of the former employers of those most industrious and patient workmen and workwomen who only ask the aid of the thoughtful and benevolent, now that the raw material has not been provided which is necessary to furnish them with profitable labour. What some of those employers are actually now doing and risking, to help to provide this raw material, is not known to the public, but it will be known and estimated hereafter. The neglect of some others, men of sense and prudence too, is however unaccountable.

There was once a famous preacher amongst the Baptists of the name of Robert Robinson, and he left a volume of Village Discourses, in which I find what follows:—"Take notice of the just contempt in which mankind hold this hoary mass of meanness. He thinks his wealth is hid; but it is not hid, his own anxious side-looks betray the secret. People reckon for him, talk over all his profits, omit his expenses and losses, declare his wealth to be double what it is, and judge of his duty according to their own notions of his fortune. One lays out this good work for him, another rates him at so much towards such a charity, and all execrate him for not doing what is not in his power. Prudent men cannot justify him, and even they are obliged to allow that half the popular contempt is just. How painful to see a hoary head despised! how much is this pain increased by knowing that the scorn is just, for behold, be his wealth little or much, it is not used—it is hid in the earth—in the midst of his tent."

What folly to reduce by neglect the skilled artisans of this country to migrate to other lands in search of employment! When their very best workmen have withdrawn themselves to Australia and India, do they imagine that capitalists there will be content to grow cotton only, if they find that manufacturing it when grown will be still more profitable?

If a company of millowners in Calcutta can declare a dividend of 33½ per cent. in one year, what is to prevent the formation of 100 such companies, and thus using up all the best cotton instead of sending it to England? Again, in Australia; if they can grow superior cotton, have the skilled labour on one hand, and the market on the other, will they not use some of their gold to purchase machinery and manufacture for themselves? Be sure they will.

North Brixton, Sept. 13.

B.

#### THE LATE ALLIANCE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I hope you will excuse my expressing surprise and regret at the tone you generally assume when referring to the temperance and Alliance questions.

In your paper of the 10th you call the principle of the Permissive Bill a "vicious" one, and state that experience in America proves that legislative prohibition cannot extinguish the trade in intoxicating drinks.

I really am utterly at a loss to understand on what ground you can call the placing the power in the hands of the people to deal with one of the most fearful evils of the day a "vicious" principle.

The proposal of the Permissive Bill is to give the people the power—now placed in the hands of the magistrates—to decide whether any, or how many, public-houses there shall be in any given parish or district.

And surely to call such a proposition "vicious" in principle is to denounce the very basis of English local self-government. I am quite unable to understand how such an acute observer and powerful reasoner as the Editor of the Nonconformist can thus write.

Relative to the statement that America is a proof of the failure of the system of restriction in reference to the liquor traffic, I think a little more observation and enquiry will convince you that you are mistaken as to the fact.

I am quite aware that the present conflict in America has opened the flood-gates of evil and produced a retrograde movement in all social and moral questions. But I am bold to assert that investigations will convince even the Editor of the Nonconformist, that, so far as restrictive law has been carried out it has been attended by the happiest and best results.

I can quite sympathise with the feeling of opposition to over-legislation. I believe with you, that nine-tenths of the legislation relating to religion and education in this country is vicious in principle and disastrous in effect.

But you must remember that we are not called upon to discuss the propriety or otherwise of legislation relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks—the legislature and the country have always treated the traffic in these drinks as dangerous, and hence hundreds of laws have been passed to regulate and control its sale.

These laws fail, however, to effect much good, because they leave untouched the main evil, which is the drink itself.

The fact is, that those who, like myself, are brought a good deal in contact with the working classes of this country find that the temptations of the public-house and the drinking habits of society are eating out and destroying the manliness, the intelligence, and the virtue of our people. We find it is filling the land with sorrow and the country with crime; we find that it absorbs and wastes the wealth, destroys the food, blurs the character, and ruins the souls of millions of our countrymen; and we are anxious to save our country from the blighting influence of this dire curse, more dangerous, I believe, to our prosperity than any other evil among us, and in our efforts to accomplish this object we deserve the support of all who have heads to think and hearts to feel, and certain I am that neither

in our principles or policy is there anything "vicious." We recognise the great principle of the Nonconformist by advocating moral suasion as the only means of influencing personal conduct and the popular voice in the removal of a public and admitted evil. Hoping at no distant day to see you in the ranks of the Temperance and Permissive Bill army,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HANDEL COSSHAM.

Shortwood Lodge, near Bristol,  
Sept. 12, 1862.

[Our esteemed correspondent a little mistakes our views. It is because we have seen so much good resulting from the labours of temperance reformers, combined with various civilising influences, that we deprecate legislative intervention. The very fact, for example, of two-thirds of the population of a district (the number required) being ready to agree to the suppression of the liquor traffic indicates (unless we adopt a most uncomplimentary theory) an amount of moral force favourable to temperance that must in the end sooner bring about the desired result than direct prohibition. The example of the two-thirds upon the other third will be far more potent than their dictation; nor will the country gain by allowing the former to confiscate the property of the latter. For the entire cessation of intemperance we are as desirous as our correspondent, and have always shown ourselves anxious to throw no obstacles in the way of temperance reformers. But we cannot accept Mr. Cosham's seductive description of the Permissive Bill. It could not be parochially applied. If passed, it must take effect on the whole country; and though partial good might result, we believe that it would be utterly swamped by greater evils. The strong drinking habits and tastes that still unhappily obtain amongst us, would certainly be gratified, indirectly if not directly. Like all glaring infringements of personal liberty, the enactment would fall heaviest—almost exclusively—upon the working classes; a host of spies and informers would spring up simultaneously with this "underground railway;" and (as we firmly believe) there would follow a great and lamentable reaction against temperance itself. We wish there were short cuts to moral revolutions. But there are not. Slowly must the tastes and habits of a population be transformed; but the result, if slow, is, as we now see in this question, extensive and abiding. As to the operation of the Maine Liquor Law, the incidental remarks of several speakers at the late Temperance Convention, deprecating America being taken as an example while in the crisis of civil war, only confirms our impression of its practical failure.—Ed. Nonconformist.]

#### BICENTENARY NONCONFORMIST MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Bicentenary commemoration has gone on gloriously. All honour to the men who have given, written, lectured, preached, and worked to promote it. And thanks to you and to your correspondents for reminding our friends that the work, though so far successful, is not yet done.

The Congregational body, as such, is committed to the commemoration. The propriety of the movement has been affirmed and reaffirmed at two conferences and two meetings of the Congregational Union. If any of our brethren had felt objections to the movement, then was the time to have urged them; it is too late now. From the constitution of our churches, it is scarcely possible that we can ever get a decision that shall be more entitled to be regarded as the decision of the entire denomination. The success of the movement is and will be the success of the body; if it had failed all belonging to the body would have shared in the shame of the failure.

Hence we think there are many reasons why every man identified with the denomination should be palpably and practically identified with the celebration. The honour of the body in the sight of our country pleads for such identification. The stigma that we "cannot all act together" may now be wiped out. Manifested union may gain for our principles and practices a respect such as isolation never has and never will command. The good works which the celebration proposes to originate, complete, or strengthen will be rich in future blessings on those who may come after us. Every such reason pleads for co-operation.

Then, in addition to these, something is due to the claims of brotherhood. The movement has been forced into an arena of controversy, and made to assume an aspect of antagonism which had not been intended. The memories of our sainted dead have had to be defended; the liberties of the Church of Christ and the sacredness of conscience have had to be maintained. Some of our brethren have felt called upon to stand firm in the defence of the truths most surely believed by us. But in doing this they have been exposed to the loss of friendships, to misrepresentations, and to many other things hard to be borne. It was nothing but reasonable that in such a contest they should calculate on the loyalty and love, the sympathy and co-operation, of their own brethren. Even an Apostle felt it, when "at his first answer no man stood by him." That desertion of his brethren was harder for him to bear than the railings of his foes. In like manner, if those who have been forced by circumstances into the front ranks of this movement should feel that they are not countenanced by their brethren, that will be to them a disappointment and sorrow.

There is much in the princely gifts, the willing co-operation, and the hearty goodwill of our friends to gratify us. Still we look in vain at present for some loved and honoured names on our list; and churches whose countenance is power have not yet given us their visible help or sanction. Unscrupulous partisans of the Bardsley class have taken advantage of this fact, and have tried to make the country believe that the pious and moderate men of the denomination will have

nothing to do with the movement. We know that this is not true, but we want our friends to help us to show that it is not. Many a local list has not been published because it is not yet completed. Many collections have been made, and contributions have been given or promised, which have not yet been reported, and many a firm friend means to contribute who has not done so yet. We set our hearts upon gaining a manifested union—a denominational co-operation; and hence I do again most earnestly ask the personal help of all.

Early in October the meetings of the Congregational Union will be held in London. Great things are anticipated from those meetings. We look then for a fresh impulse to our commemorative movements, and for a large ingathering to our fund. But, before the October meetings commence, our friends may do good service by reporting to the committee collections that have already been made, and contributions that have been paid or promised. We know from the columns of your paper, and from other sources, of many sums that have been raised; but the committee do not acknowledge any sums that are not certified to us by the responsible parties. Let our friends everywhere know that we look to them to furnish us with direct information of this kind. Whether the money be appropriated to the Memorial Hall, or to chapel-building, or to the Pastors' Retiring Fund, or to any other denominational object, and whether that object be local or general, provided only that the contributions be special and extra, they should be reported to the committee as a part of the commemorative efforts of the year. The appearance of such contributions on the list is the visible sign of allegiance. To give in secret is, in this case, to deprive the gift of much of its value. That it may have the moral power of a manifested union, of a commemoration, and an example, let it be among the "good works" whose "light shall shine before men."

I remain, yours, &c.,

JOHN CORBIN.

4, Blomfield-street, London, E.C.,  
Sept. 9, 1862.

P.S.—Our friends will be glad to hear that Joshua Wilson, Esq., is preparing a reply to the article on the Bicentenary which appeared in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*.

#### THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I observe in your advertisements of Wednesday last an intimation, that the Great Northern Cemetery Company are about to undertake the entire conduct of funerals, and especially of Sunday funerals for the benefit of the working classes, a step for which I am certain they will feel grateful. I am aware that there are many who consider it a desecration of the Sabbath to permit interments on the Lord's-day, but without presuming to enter into any dispute upon that point, I would respectfully invite them to go and witness the scenes which now take place on the roads to Ilford, the Tower Hamlets, Victoria-park, and the Paddington Burial-grounds, or to the Roman Catholic Burial-ground at Kensal-green, and ask themselves whether they are not a crying nuisance.

By withdrawing funerals from the public roads, and resorting to a railway as a means of conveyance, a great improvement will be effected; and not only in this respect but in others of equal importance, a vast boon will be conferred on the public. The Great Northern Cemetery Company profess not only to conduct their business with the utmost decency and decorum, but also with a great saving of money. Witness their charge of 2l. 5s. for a working man's funeral, everything included, and for this they deserve our gratitude, if for nothing else; though, from my own experience, I can say that nothing can be better than the way in which their funerals are conducted.

I was present at a funeral, on Sunday, the 24th of August, of one of the officials of the Great Northern Railway, when there were present at least from four to five hundred persons, mourners and other. The solemnities were marked with the utmost decorum, and the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a style in which the strictest Sabbatarian could have found nothing to object to. For these reasons I take the liberty of addressing you as I feel it to be a duty we owe to the company to bear testimony to a step which promises to be a benefit to the public in general, and more particularly to the working classes; and hoping through the medium of your widely circulating journal to make it more extensively known than by any other means that could possibly be adopted, I crave to be excused for thus trespassing upon you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
T. RIDDELL, M.A. Oxon.

September 11, 1862.

#### SECTARIAN MODES OF DOING GOOD.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I have been equally amazed and delighted by the extent to which this year 1862 has aroused the Nonconformists of England to their duty. In this world there is little unmixed good. I fear lest while advancing in one direction we should retrograde in another; lest while becoming bolder in the avowal of the evils necessarily springing from State-Churches, we should sink downwards into an intensified sectarianism.

The denominational celebration of this Bicentenary year is a significant sign of the times. Suffer me to add two others. Take the case of a watering-place in Wales where accommodation is required in summer for a large number of English visitors. Now, how natural, how lovely, how almost inevitable, seems the plan of a commodious place of worship in which these Christians temporarily thrown together might worship God. And should it happen that at particular times its limits were too narrow, how easy by an extra service or two to meet the difficulty: or how pleasantly now and then might the whole assembly serve God on the sea-shore or on the mountain side, singing:—

The saints on earth and all the dead,  
But one communion make.

Instead of which union what do we see? Each sect, the members of which move for a short season to the coast, must have its own little tabernacle there, however, poorly it may be attended. I wish, Mr. Editor, the proprietors of these various chapels would allow me to place a motto on their front. I would treat them with great impartiality, and write in large characters on each

these words:—"The Jews have no dealing with the Samaritans."

A yet more distinct indication of the tendency of the present day seems to me to be given by the proposals of the Congregational Union that Congregationalists should contribute to the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire who are connected with Congregational churches.

I myself have been solicited to obtain contributions for this object. I certainly hope to obtain a considerable contribution, but most resolutely must I decline to meet general distress by relieving men of one denomination. Yet, if I send a contribution to a general fund, it will not be pleasant to append this limitation, that care is to be taken lest it be devoted to those who have been already relieved. However, it is not the complication of the mode of relief that troubles me greatly, but the gradual process of *Wesleyanising*, forgive the word, which the Congregational body is, I fear, undergoing. I know not, Mr. Editor, whether you will agree with me, but my belief is, that every church, so far as it is denominational, ceases to be Christian. And, holding this opinion, I cannot view without sadness some indications that the bonds of sect are being strengthened and tightened.

Yours,

OBSERVER.

#### AMERICAN METHODISTS AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In the recent Sunday-school Convention to consider the American question, an opportunity was presented, but not I think sufficiently improved, of learning the relations which the American religious bodies sustain to slavery.

The six thousand ministers in the Slave States justify slavery by the Bible; there are not more than twenty exceptions. A Southern paper states that every other minister in the South has enlisted in the Confederate army. In the churches of the Free States there is anti-slavery progress. Many ministers who opposed the anti-slavery cause are now mourning, their sons having been killed in the battlefields of the South. They are not yet willing to disfellowship slaveholders. Strange that it should be so! Their position may be illustrated by that of Dr. McClintock. In the above Convention he remarked that "he had a son just verging on the age of twenty-one, and he had sent him to the war with his blessings, although he would have given a great deal to have kept him at home." He admitted that America was suffering for its political complicity with slavery. But is it not suffering for its religious complicity with slavery? When an effort was made to separate the American Methodist Episcopal Church from slavery, did not Dr. McClintock strenuously oppose the movement? In the Liverpool Wesleyan Conference in 1857, referring to a rule which had been proposed in the American Methodist Conference to exclude slaveholders from the church, Dr. McClintock, as reported in the *Watchman* of August 13, said, "At this day a very large proportion of the ministers and members, comprising a great deal of the talent, the wealth, and the influence of the American Methodist Church, are urging the adoption of such a rule. Although it was no part of his duty, perhaps, as a member of the deputation, to give his own personal views on the question, he yet thought it only due to fairness and honesty to say that he had voted against the proposed change, and, if they wished it, he would tell them why he so voted. He believed that the measure would work no real good to the slaves, would not emancipate a single one, would not better the condition of any, and would, moreover, cut the Church off from a large part of its work, and that, too, one of the best and most prosperous parts of it. That part of the work which included the slaveholding portion of our territory lay in the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas Conferences."

The rule was lost. Three votes more would, I believe, have established it. The Border States ruled the Conference as they now rule the Cabinet. Without the former victory the latter could not have been achieved.

I close by quoting the words of the Rev. John Angell James in the World's Anti-slavery Convention, in 1843. He said:—"If we would put down the slave-trade we must put down slavery in America, and if we would put down slavery in America we must remove it from the American Church, for slavery had found a home in the religious bodies and under the altars of our God, and it must be driven from thence." Memorable words!

I am, yours very truly,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

London, Sept. 16, 1862.

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Glaisher furnishes an account of his successful scientific balloon ascent with Mr. Coxwell, a brief notice of which has already appeared in our columns. The following description of the insensibility that affected him at a great height is interesting. He says that when they had ascended 5½ miles,

I felt that I was losing all power, and endeavoured to speak, but could not. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side; I raised it; it fell on the other, and finally fell backwards. I saw Mr. Coxwell dimly in the ring; it became more misty and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously, as in sleep. I then heard Mr. Coxwell say, "What is the temperature? Take an observation. Now try." I shortly afterwards opened my eyes—saw the instruments and Mr. Coxwell very dimly, and soon saw clearly, and said to Mr. Coxwell "I have been insensible;" and he replied, "You have, and I nearly."

It appears that Mr. Coxwell had a narrow escape of getting out of the ring, from which he returned as he could, having lost the use of his hands. But what he kept with singular fidelity was his presence of mind, for when his hands were powerless he seized the line with his teeth, and pulled the valve open until the balloon took a turn downwards. Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher concluded, from what they dimly saw of the instruments in their half-insensibility, that the ultimate height they reached was six miles and a half. Of several pigeons they took, one, on being turned loose, perched upon the balloon—one they brought down dead.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

##### MORE DISASTERS TO THE FEDERALS.

##### THE CONFEDERATES BEFORE WASHINGTON.

The Europa, which arrived on Saturday, brings advices from New York to Sept. 2, and by telegraph to Sept. 5.

The following, from the *Daily News*, is a general outline of the important news, more connected than can be gathered from the disjointed telegrams:—

Our last news from the army of Virginia, it will be remembered, was contained in a despatch from General Pope, dated on the morning of August 30, and related mainly to a battle fought at Bull Run on the previous day, in which the Federals were asserted to have acted on the offensive, and gained the victory, driving the enemy from the field. It is stated in newspaper despatches that the Confederates were on that day driven two miles, but that being reinforced they were able to recover one of these, and that the Federals halted for the night a mile in advance of the position they held in the morning. Pope wrote as being uncertain of the movements of the enemy, and we seemed inclined to believe that he was in retreat; but immediately afterwards a battle was engaged in every respect more important than that of the previous day. It is said that General Lee had been reinforced, so that the whole Confederate army of Virginia was opposed to Pope on the 30th. This may be so, but such allegations are of little weight until verified. An unsuccessful army naturally loves to believe that it had to contend with great odds. On the other hand, it is certain, though inexplicable, that the Federal army was not concentrated. Burnside was full forty miles to the south, at Fredericksburg, and McClellan held inactive at Alexandria a force which he had been ordered to send forward without delay, an omission which has excited bitter comment.

We are not told what was the order of battle on either side. The action was commenced by the Federals, Generals Heintzelman and Porter leading their brigades to the attack. Their men, however, no longer fought as they had done before Richmond, for the first thing we are told is that they "fell back in disorder. The Confederates then advanced their batteries and rapidly poured shell into the retreating troops." General McDowell came up and tried to hold the Federal centre, but his corps and that of General Sigel were "outnumbered at all points," McDowell being driven across Bull Run. The Federal right held its ground and kept the enemy from reaping the full benefit of his success, but it could do no more. By five o'clock Pope had exhausted his reserves, but he continued fighting three hours longer, and at eight o'clock withdrew his last brigade across Bull Run in perfect order. Obscure and imperfect as is this narrative, all the circumstances combine to give the impression of a very disastrous defeat. Even the omissions are significant. No attempt is made to compute the Federal loss in killed and wounded, but we are told that "the loss of Federal officers was enormous, comprising several generals, and a long list of colonels and regimental officers of all grades." The loss in rank and file must, therefore, have been tremendous.

Pope directed the march of his broken army upon Centreville, on the road to Alexandria and Washington. He appears to have reached that place unmolested, and to have remained there three days. During this time he was reinforced by two fresh divisions under Sumner and Franklin, and also by Banks, who was supposed to have been cut off. On the day following the battle the New York journals were assured from Washington that every effort was being made to send forward new troops, in order to a renewal of the fight, but on the 2nd inst. Pope, after another action which cost him too good generals, evacuated Centreville, and the whole Federal army fell back behind the lines in front of Washington, General McClellan taking the chief command.

The Confederates were massed in heavy force at Vienna, twelve miles from Washington. They were also in force between Leesburg and Chain-bridge, and making demonstrations as if designing to cross the Potomac in the neighbourhood of Poolesville in order to arouse the Secession spirit in Maryland.

The Federals had evacuated Winchester. The planks had been removed from the chain-bridge across the Potomac.

A despatch of the Associated Press, dated Washington, Sept. 2, says:—

Last night there were a series of skirmishes along the whole front of the army, during which Generals Kearney and Stevens, and other valuable officers, were killed.

General Hooker's division was mainly engaged in driving back the rebels. At four o'clock in the morning a train of 100 waggons with commissary stores was intercepted by the rebels between Fairfax and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas before they could be overtaken. As soon as this raid in the rear of the Federal army at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole Federal army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax Court-house, and proceeded towards Munson's-hill. The rebel cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack.

The defences of Washington are in excellent condition, and are strongly manned by experienced artillerymen.

The Federal gunboats now lining the Potomac are designed to prevent any attempt to interrupt the navigation of the river.

A cabinet council of long duration was held yesterday in Washington, to consider the present position of affairs. There is no panic at Washington, but a general solicitude regarding the future.

The returned prisoners report that the Confederate General Lee had established his headquarters three miles beyond Bull Run, on the Warrenton turnpike.

The only Confederate force at Fairfax was Stuart's cavalry, he being there in person.

Washington presents a scene of great excitement; immense numbers of wounded are being brought in from the field. Fresh troops are arriving in large numbers, and the streets are full of ambulances, army waggons, and means of transportation for war material. The people are much excited by the various rumours which gain currency from hour to hour.

A telegram by way of Cape Race to the 5th says:—"The Confederate army now occupies precisely the same position around Washington as it held previously to the departure for the peninsula.

"The impression still prevails that the Confederates will attempt to cross into Maryland."

#### NARRATIVE BY A STAFF OFFICER.

A staff officer, who left the field of battle on the evening of the 31st, gives the following account of General Pope's operations from Thursday to Saturday night:—

The battle commenced on Thursday at five o'clock in the afternoon, and has lasted without intermission except from darkness. The conflict took place near and south of Stonebridge, on the old Manassas battlefield. Jackson's forces were estimated at 30,000. On Friday morning Jackson undoubtedly succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet. It is considered certain, also, that large portions of the rebel army succeeded in uniting with their hardly pressed forces, and either on Friday or Saturday, probably, its main columns arrived on the battlefield, either through Thoroughfare Gap, or from the north, by a road leading from Alde Gap.

The battle was opened on Friday morning by our assault; Sherman's battery commencing the contest. Sigel's line of battle was formed with General Schurz on the right, General Schenck on the left, and General Steinwehr in the centre and as a reserve. These are Sigel's three division commanders. General Milroy, with his independent brigade, led the advance. The enemy were pushed gradually but steadily back till about one in the afternoon. The enemy then suddenly and fiercely advanced in a bayonet charge against Milroy, who was compelled to fall back. General Schenck sent forward a brigade to support Milroy, but both were driven back and lost severely. Milroy's command was so badly cut up that he could not gather a regiment. General Schurz, meanwhile, was fighting in the woods, with the greatest determination and courage, and, though losing heavily, holding his ground and handling his troops with the greatest skill. General Steinwehr supported him. On the left of Schenck heavy masses of rebel troops appeared, and that General sent for reinforcements. Stevens' and Reynolds' divisions were ordered up to his support, but all were driven back. The result of the fighting on Friday was, in substance, that the enemy had at first been driven about two miles, but subsequently meeting heavy reinforcements, and in their turn attacking, recovered a mile of the ground they had lost. Our troops rested at night a mile in advance of the position where the battle had begun in the morning. The division of General Steinwehr, which had acted partly as a reserve, was engaged in support of Schurz, and most effectively handled.

Saturday, the battle was more general. Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, Sigel, and Reno were engaged. The day was spent until three o'clock in massing troops, deploying, and manoeuvring. Heintzelman, commanding the right, attacked at three with Reno's corps, holding his own in reserve. Porter moved forward in the centre at the same time. Porter's advance was at once met and checked by immense masses of the enemy's infantry, and also at the same moment became exposed to an enfilading fire of grape and canister. The troops endured this with heroic bravery for more than an hour. An officer who watched them with his glass says he could see the ground strewn with fallen ranks of dying and dead. Finally they broke and fell back in disorder. The enemy advanced his batteries rapidly, and poured in a storm of shot and shell upon these confused and flying masses. The left wing was completely beaten, and the battle became seriously endangered. McDowell then advanced in support, and endeavoured to hold the centre and left, but his movements were anticipated by the enemy, and he was enveloped by the rebels on their right, and outnumbered at all points. Then Sigel shone out, and his qualities as a soldier became more than ever conspicuous. Riding everywhere over the field, he brought up his brigades successively to their position, and held them at the front while the tide of fugitives poured by. Large bodies of McDowell's troops broke and retreated in disorder, making pell-mell across Bull Run.

At five in the afternoon the battle was going heavily against us. General Pope had ordered up and into the fight the last of his reserves, Sigel's corps, and was still endeavouring to retrieve the day; but, along the Centreville-road, artillery, infantry, waggons, and cavalry were mingled together in confusion, and all falling to the rear. Our right remained comparatively firm, and prevented the enemy from following up his advantage. Indeed the last of the crossing of Bull Run was in perfect order, protected by the right, which passed over last, and by eight o'clock the stream was crossed, and the enemy troubled us only by a few shells. We were falling back to Centreville.

#### THE WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

An Alexandria correspondent writes:—"The city of Alexandria to-day (August 31) presents the most exciting appearance. Such scenes are witnessed as can only be seen in a city where the thunder boom and discordant roar of battle is distinctly heard. It may be said Alexandria is on the verge of the battle-field. The cry of the agonised wounded and maimed is echoed along the whole road from the field to the city, and its answered back by the angels of sympathy, hope, and charity, who bring with them from the North a continuous stream of consolation and relief. More than one thousand volunteer surgeons, and their assistants, nurses, &c., arrived here last night, and were sent by special train to the battle-field. Another long train of surgeons and nurses arrived here to-day, at eleven o'clock; they were also sent on immediately. Those latter

arrivals, I am informed, are mainly from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The whole road from Alexandria to Washington is covered with one mass of army waggons and ambulances, as are also the streets of this city nearly over-crowded."

Another letter from Baltimore, dated September 1st, says:—

I have mentioned that fifty or sixty surgeons were telegraphed for, and ordered to repair yesterday from Baltimore to Washington. It appears that they started very early yesterday morning, that they got to Washington, found there universal dismay and confusion—no orders, no carriages, no accommodation, no patients. Out of the thousands upon thousands who were known to have been wounded in the battles of Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 29th of August, only 150 sufferers had yesterday been conveyed to Washington. Surgeons from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were arriving, enhancing the confusion by their numbers and want of organisation. The surgeons from Baltimore had no alternative but to return yesterday evening to the place whence they came. The confusion at Alexandria, six miles from Washington, and the terminus of the railroad leading to Manassas, is said to have last week baffled description. There, in utter demoralisation, were the *débris* of General McClellan's army. Many soldiers were drunk and cheering for Jeff. Davis, many in prison for open mutiny and refusing to march. It was understood that Franklin's division was ordered early upon Friday to reinforce Pope, and that they did not leave Alexandria during the whole of that day. The soldiers complain of their equipment, of their leaders, of their food, and want of bodily health.

#### THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Confederates are reported to be marching on Pike Town, Kentucky. The Federals have evacuated Lexington, Kentucky, and are preparing to evacuate Cynthiana. These movements have caused immense excitement in Cincinnati. All the male citizens have been called out for the defence of the city, and all business suspended. Martial law has been proclaimed in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. Very great excitement also exists at Louisville, all the male citizens of which have been called out. The Kentucky legislature has removed from Frankfort to Louisville, taking with them all the state archives. From 20,000 to 30,000 Confederates are reported near Lexington. Their movements in Kentucky are of a generally formidable character.

The Confederate General Bragg is reported to be preparing to attack General Buell at Chattanooga. General Bragg had been reinforced by Price with 15,000 men.

Purchasers refuse to buy cotton in Louisville, but offer 45 cents if transported to the Indiana shore. Authenticated rumours state that the Confederates are burning all the cotton they come across in their march through Kentucky and Tennessee.

From Missouri, alas! the news is adverse to the Federals. The Provost-Marshal of St. Louis has closed the old merchants' exchange in that city, as there was general evidence of the members making a disloyal demonstration. The association being disloyal, its property will be confiscated. The Governor of Missouri has made a requisition on the banks and saving institutions of Missouri for 150,000 dollars to buy arms. The full amount will be assessed and collected.

The Confederates occupy Independence, Missouri, and the Union inhabitants remain perfectly quiet under the Confederate rule, as the remark is frequently made that as long as the Confederates occupy the town there will be no drafting, but if the Federals regain possession drafting will take place. The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says, there is a suspicion that the inhabitants in Missouri submit quietly to the guerilla raids to avoid drafting.

#### NEW ORLEANS, &c.

The Federals have evacuated Baton Rouge. Two Federal gunboats, however, still remain off the city, which has not been burnt, as was reported.

The Confederates, under Generals Breckenridge and Van Dorn, numbering from 20,000 to 50,000 men, threaten New Orleans. General Butler is making great preparations for the defence of the city.

#### THE POLICY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

In the Confederate Congress resolutions have been introduced favouring an aggressive war, and also proposing that a proclamation be addressed to the inhabitants of the North-Western States offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to their mouths, if they will desist from further prosecuting the war.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, urging the militia of the different counties in Virginia to come forward immediately to take the field, and strike the enemy with rapid and efficient blows. He also appeals to the people of Western Virginia, who are liable to President Lincoln's draft, to come out from the common enemy, and unite themselves to the South.

The *Richmond Despatch* says that anything less than armed intervention by several of the leading Powers of Europe will do the Confederate cause more harm than good:—

The recognition of independence, the raising of the blockade, and an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England, would only exasperate and unite the North, and thus strengthen her and induce the South to relax her exertions, thereby weakening herself. No one Power in Europe could successfully invade the North. If the Northern seacoast was blockaded, and the seaport cities captured, the North would have more soldiers for her armies and fewer idlers to support. If the North was without a navy and without a mercantile marine, for the European Powers might divest her of them, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their accustomed pursuits, be without employment, and burning with revenge and indignation

against the enemies who had thrown them helpless on the world. From choice and necessity they would join the Northern invading armies, and form their most efficient soldiery. Blockade the ports of the North, and cut her off from communication with Europe; then the Northern paper-money would be among the people themselves as good as gold. The whole industry of the North would be employed for war purposes if she was blockaded. Now one-half of her industry is employed in producing artificial luxuries for the people. No foreign enemy could capture her river marine, and with this she could penetrate into the heart of the South. It is chiefly because the South has been blockaded that she has exhibited such wonderful power. Foreign intervention that would only raise the blockade, capture the Northern seaport towns, and blockade the Northern coast, would be ruinous to the South. If the Southern blockade was raised, half the people would be diverted from the industrial pursuits necessary for conducting the war to selling tobacco and cotton and money-making. The North is carrying on the war to monopolise the cotton trade. She is resolved that the whole world shall pay her exorbitant profits from her proposed monopoly of Southern products, and is determined to exclude all other nations from the Southern market. If the North subjugates the South, she will in part subjugate mankind, by levying a tax upon their clothing, and by excluding them from the richest market for their products. Foreign intervention, to be efficient, should be a sort of uprising of the human race to assert, maintain, and vindicate the cause of equity, justice, and humanity.

#### THE ARBITRARY ACTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* gives several flagrant examples of the despotic proceedings of President Lincoln's Government:—

Among all the charges of treason upon which people have been lately torn from their homes and business and consigned to the horrors of police dungeons, or the more dignified miseries of Forts Lafayette or Warren, by the authority of the Government, the one upon which a working mechanic named Marx was arrested in this city last Saturday is the most surprising. If the Society of Friends in England is not aroused to sufficient activity to memorialise the Government for his release, or to send a deputation to Washington to remonstrate with Mr. Lincoln, all that can be said is that peace in Russia and peace in America are not equally dear to the followers of George Fox, or the believers in John Bright. Marx was employed in a shot and shell manufactory, and being, of course, quite familiar with the deadly nature of the articles he compounded and constructed, exclaimed to a comrade as he saw a squad of fine fellows, in their new uniforms, marching down Broadway, the drums beating, the star-spangled banner floating proudly over their heads, &c., and the admiring women and little boys surveying the brave spectacle, "There goes another lot of d—fools to be shot." He was overheard by a policeman, arrested for treason, carried before the Provost Marshal, and by that awful functionary detained in prison till Mr. Stanton or Mr. Seward shall decide his future fate. Marx scorned to deny his words, but added, more in explanation than in vindication, that he only spoke the common opinion of the shop.

This case of Marx is sufficient to prove that treason is a very vague as well as elastic charge in the present temper of the Northern Government and people; but, bad as it is, that of the ten persons—brokers, merchants, and others in Wall-street, arrested for organising a joint-stock association for procuring substitutes for enlistment, is still worse. Though these persons were imprisoned on an *ex post facto* law, though one—if not two—of them had actually subscribed large sums to favour enlistments, and was known as a rabid patriot, eager for the sanguinary prosecution of the war—he and his companions have fared alike, and have all been consigned to Fort Lafayette. The case of Colonel James W. Wall, of New Jersey, is quite as significant. That gentleman made a speech a few days ago, denouncing the arbitrary arrest of citizens without warrant—a speech full of illustrations from the history of England, a speech learned, no doubt, and very much to the purpose, but not particularly novel or profound, and in which the following is about the strongest passage:—

"Had any one," said he, "informed me a year ago that in less than a twelvemonth the dangerous principles embodied in the admission of the right of the President, by his simple volition, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, would have been enunciated, not only by men professing to be statesmen, but by those who justly wear the well-earned title of jurists, I would simply have pronounced it absurd. But if, added to this, I had been told that such men would contend that the President, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief, had during a rebellion not only the right to declare the existence of martial law anywhere in the loyal States, but actually to delegate the power to subordinates, I should have looked upon my informant as a fit subject for the investigating power of a Court of Chancery as to his lunacy. And yet to-day both these strange circumstances exist. The President actually lays claim to this tremendous power. . . . Heaven preserve us if this be so!"

For this and other mild thunder Mr. Wall was arrested. Mr. Olden, the Governor of New Jersey, not feeling satisfied on the matter, is reported to have telegraphed to the President to know the charges preferred against the prisoner. The reply in one word was "Treason." The Governor, still more dissatisfied, sent a second telegram to Mr. Lincoln, declaring that the arrest or incarceration of any citizen of New Jersey, a State not under martial law, unless upon the usual affidavits and the hearing of the case in the ordinary way before the ordinary tribunals, was illegal; and that, if necessary, he should feel it his duty to call out the whole of the State militia to prevent the execution of the order. And so the matter rests.

At a great mass meeting of the Democrats of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Ingersoll, a man of the highest character and standing, delivered a bold and outspoken speech. He was arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, by whom he was admitted to bail.

Intelligence of his release on bail having reached Washington, instant orders were despatched that he should be arrested again. This was done by the United States Marshal. A writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out by Mr. Ingersoll's friends, and he was brought before Judge Cadwallader, who ordered him to be detained for a couple of days, when he would dispose finally of his case; and in the meantime the United States Marshal

was by Judge Cadwallader notified that if Mr. Ingersoll was removed from Philadelphia the Marshal should be held guilty of an aggravated contempt of court. To this the Marshal replied, that if orders to that effect came from Washington, he should carry Mr. Ingersoll thither in defiance of the court. At this moment intervened the death of Mr. Ingersoll's aged mother. He was released to attend her funeral, and thus the matter now stands. If he is arrested again and carried to Washington, the State of Pennsylvania is at once brought into collision with the Washington Government, and the writ of *habeas corpus* practically suspended throughout the Northern States. If Mr. Ingersoll is released, or not again arrested, the tongues of many Democrats will be unloosed, and their opposition to Government, long smouldering, will break out into an open flame. If he be detained, more arrests must necessarily follow, and the opposition to Government will inevitably become more bitter and exasperated.

#### HOW THE NEGRO IS TREATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

An incident that occurred at Alexandria, on the Potomac, is (says the *Times*) New York correspondent) suggestive of a phase of the revolution that is running its appointed course in this unhappy country:—

On Sunday morning, the 24th inst. (says the correspondent of the *New York Express*) within ten yards of King-street, Alexandria, while hundreds of Union soldiers were in the neighbourhood, a cold-blooded villain, out of sheer hatred to the negroes, deliberately aimed a shot at one who happened to be passing. The ball passed clear through the man's head, instantly killing him. I was near by at the time, but noticed that the event created no particular remark. There lay the body on the side-walk, a purple stream running to the gutter, and a small crowd looking on. No effort was made to arrest the murderer, though a man present said he knew who he was, but he would be — if he told anybody. A moment afterwards (continues the same writer) an infuriated crowd pursued an aged negro up King-street, his daughter following, shrieking "Murder!" "Save my father!" The fate of the old man might have been hard had not the Provost Guard arrived in time to prevent further violence. An officer rode up at the time, and asked me what the matter was. Telling him of the murder just below, he said, "Oh, that's nothing. I saw two dead niggers a few blocks lower down." This may or may not have been so, but I have no doubt of its truth. On Sunday the darkies kept pretty well out of sight. What the original cause of the trouble was, or whether any trouble existed, could not be ascertained. Certainly, there was no justification for such cold-blooded murder. That soldiers do not like the blacks is patent to any one who has been in the army. Whether they are to be allowed such limits to their hate or not, probably the military authorities of Alexandria can tell us.

This hatred of the negro, so fiercely and so suddenly developed in the North, is one of the worst signs of the times. In the larger cities—Cincinnati, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and others—feuds between Irishmen and negroes are of daily occurrence. Only yesterday (August 28), in Brooklyn, a white man grossly insulted an unoffending negro, and the latter pulled a revolver from his breast and aimed it at his reviler. The white man, being unarmed, thought discretion the better part of valour, and "skedaddled." The signs are many that the servile war, of which Mr. Seward speaks in his letter to Mr. Adams, and to which Earl Russell has replied, is just as likely to break out at the North as at the South; and that, come what will, the poor negro, "between the upper and the nether millstone," is likely to have the worst of the grinding.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Minister, M. Mercier, left New York on the 3rd for Washington, in a French frigate. It is supposed he chose this mode of travelling because Baltimore was menaced.

The drafting order has not yet been practically carried out anywhere. Large numbers of raw recruits are passing through New York for the seat of war.

An iron-clad Confederate steamer arrived at Cardenas, Cuba, on the 20th ult. She is supposed to be the *Oviato*. She had already captured several American merchant-ships in her cruise off the Bahamas.

It is rumoured that Mr. Stanton has been removed, and replaced by General Halleck as Secretary of War.

M'Clellan has been openly (in the *New York Tribune*) accused of having produced the disaster of the 30th by wilful delay in contravention of orders thrice repeated to move up reinforcements from Alexandria to General Pope. Some degree of countenance was lent to the charge by a notification from the Commander-in-Chief, setting forth in effect that Pope was in command of his own division, and that General M'Clellan had no command of the army of Virginia, other than in the town of Alexandria, where he was stationed. But the General has since been entrusted with the defence of Washington.

According to the account of Confederates, who were taken prisoners, General Lee's army numbered not less than 150,000, and many estimated them at 200,000 or 300,000. The prisoners also all say that they were promised an easy and speedy march into Washington. They were certainly to be there within a week. Jackson was the advanced guard of the grand army, and was engaged alone the first day; Jackson and Longstreet the second; and Jackson, Longstreet, and Lee the third and fourth.

On Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., all the great cities of the North were informed of Pope's retreat to Centreville. The clergyman in hundreds of pulpits wound up the services of the day by earnest entreaties to the women and children to busy themselves, as soon as they got home, in separating lint for the relief of the wounded or dying soldiers in Virginia. In Washington the women, the clerks

and employees of the Government, and the citizens who were beyond the fighting age, were severally and collectively requested to proceed to Centreville to aid the surgeons in attentions to the wounded. Men and women in large numbers obeyed the call, and hurried to the scene of suffering.

A communication from Washington states that the reason why the Federal forces fell back on the 30th was that they were out of ammunition, and were without food.

It is stated that not less than 5,000 persons had left Maryland in the fortnight preceding the 1st inst., and that one-third of the militia of the State were fighting for the South in Virginia.

In Maryland there is a Committee of Public Safety in each county in the State.

Universal distrust, uneasy suspicion, stalk through the streets, and glare in every town and hamlet. Day after day arrests are made, irresponsibly as under a *lettre de cachet* of Louis XIV., and during the last two weeks they have reached as high a number as 20 per day. Lawyers, doctors, tavernkeepers, tradesmen, who are seen to have large custom, are thence inferred to be necessarily friends of the South, and without any other justifying cause are arrested as disloyal persons. Few are released unless willing to take the oath of allegiance, which is forced upon everybody.

In the town of Washington, at this moment, there is said to be only one church in which Divine service can be performed, and that all the other churches are converted into hospitals.

A private telegram, dated September 5, received by a leading American firm in London, states that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of the French have been visiting Bayonne on their way to Biarritz, and on Tuesday, the 9th, they were entertained with the spectacle of a bull-fight.

The Marquis de Lavalette is expected at Biarritz. He is said to be the bearer of a proposal from Cardinal Antonelli, which may serve as a motive to resume negotiations between the Court of Rome and the King of Italy, under the auspices of the Emperor of the French.

The Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador at Vienna, is said to have publicly affirmed lately that his Sovereign had not the slightest intention of withdrawing the troops from Rome.

The 17th regiment of the line, which, according to the correspondent of a London journal had been sent to Rome, is still at Lyons.

*La France* publishes a third article by M. de la Guéronnière upon the Italian question, which admits the impossibility of returning to the treaty of Villafranca. If unity without Rome is a chimera, a federation with Austria as an Italian power in Venetia would be an illusion. It is equally impossible to reconstitute the petty States, which unhappily for both people and Sovereigns were only garrisons of Austria. This was the case in Florence, in Parma, and in Modena. M. de la Guéronnière advocates a great federation of two considerable States—Northern Italy and Central Italy. Rome being situated between the two would constitute the bond of union. The Papacy morally dominating this federation would make Rome the capital of Italy, still preserving for it the exceptional character of the capital of the Christian world. M. de la Guéronnière declares the impossibility of maintaining the present state of affairs in Naples. The means of conciliation relative to the Roman question being exhausted, he confirms the necessity of a congress to settle the matter upon the following bases:—"The division of Italy into three States, united by a federal bond. The guarantee by Europe of the Pontifical territory formed by Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter. The reservation for the benefit of the Holy Father of the sovereignty of the Marches and Umbria, with the payment of a tribute by the sovereign who should retain the administration of those districts. Military, diplomatic, legal, customs, and financial union between all the Italian States." M. de la Guéronnière concludes by declaring that he does not pretend to be the mouthpiece of the French Government upon the question. [This scheme, it will be seen from Turin gossip, is said to have been broached by the Emperor himself.]

The *Constitutionnel*, the more immediate organ of Count Persigny (who is said to have been lately very vehement in urging a settlement of the Roman question, and to have threatened resignation), writes in a very different sense. An article on Monday, signed by M. Limayrac, contains the following, which would be important if it reflected the Imperial intentions:—

For thirteen years the Imperial Government has defended the independence of the Papacy, but it is not reasonable to conclude from this that it intends to maintain the Papal Government for ever.

If France considers it her duty to secure the independence of the Papacy, she also considers it her duty to respect the liberty of peoples.

The Court of Rome and the journals which are devoted to it, affirm that the Roman Government is loved by its subjects. It is, therefore, only necessary to protect it against any external attack.

The Papal power being secured within by the wishes of the inhabitants, and protected from without by a formal declaration of France, whose word is as good as her sword, there is no longer any reason for the occupation of Rome by French troops.

The *Presse* says:—"It is asserted that the entire number of the effective force which has arrived in Mexico will approach 60,000 men."

The *Patrie* says:—"Prince Napoleon will leave Paris on Tuesday next, accompanying Princess Clotilde to Turin, to be present at the celebration of the marriage of Princess Pia with the King of Portugal."

##### ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that General Garibaldi and his followers are to be amnestied on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Pia, which is to take place about the end of the present month.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* complains of the way in which the official journals of Italy have been made to announce alternately that Garibaldi would be tried and that an amnesty would be issued. The amnesty, he declares, is now decided on.

The amnesty, it is now too evident, was resolved upon from the beginning. Ratazzi was only perplexing his co-leagues, his officious organs, the King, the public, and the very persons whose advice he solicited. He only wished to seem reluctant to the amnesty—to appear as if he granted it on compulsion. For the rest, we hear, again, that the amnesty is "the thing," though now fears are entertained that Cialdini and the army may consider themselves offended by the cheap rate at which the blood shed by them at Aspromonte seems to be held.

Pulezky has been released from his confinement in Naples, but Deputies Fabrizi and Mordini are still detained in the Castle Nuovo.

General La Marmora has arrested from 400 to 500 of the Camoristi. Armed with pistols, knives, or razors, these men had an admitted authority over the great mass of the population; they taxed and defended them; on every one and everything they levied a kind of blackmail; they were ready for any crime, even to assassination, and by paying well nothing was easier than to remove one's enemy. The Bourbons used them; the present Government is doing its best to extirpate them.

The French squadron has left Naples for Ajaccio. A change of Ministry is talked of at Turin. The persons likely to form a new Cabinet are Massimo d'Azeglio, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Ponza di San Martino, Home-office; La Marmora, War.

Should this rumour prove true (writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*), we should have a Ministry more conservative than Ratazzi's, but which would not lead the country into civil war or into the state of siege, and which would be much more efficient in administration, without pursuing a policy of idle promises and secret understandings contrary to its public and solemn declarations.

The supporters of Italian interests at the Tuileries are greatly put out and disheartened.

It seems that the French Sovereign lost his temper upon receiving fresh and pressing solicitation about the Roman question; that he showed great indignation on finding M. Ratazzi as importunate about that matter as that to him most obnoxious Baron Ricasoli had been, and that his last words before starting for Biarritz had been, not only that he could not or would not name a day, however distant, for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, but that he was more than ever convinced of the impracticability of the scheme of Italian unity, and of the expediency of constituting the Peninsula into a confederacy of three States.

The Minister of War has under consideration a proposal to send back to their families all Garibaldians under eighteen years of age who have been taken prisoners.

##### ROME.

Signor Stellardi, the almoner of King Victor Emmanuel, arrived at Rome on the 12th. He is the bearer of a letter from the Princess Maria Pia, announcing to the Pope, her godfather, her approaching marriage with the King of Portugal. Respecting this visit a letter from Turin says:—

It is pretended that, besides the avowed object of Abbé Stellardi's mission, there is another and a secret one—namely, to speak in the ear of the Pope, for the last time, words of conciliation, and to submit proposals for an arrangement between the Holy See and Italy. Of course the answer is known beforehand; it will be *Non possumus*. But, foreseeing the time when Italy, in despair, may take her own salvation into her own hands, the King wishes to have a clear conscience, and to be able to say that up to the last moment he spared no effort to realise the accord between Italy and the Papacy which was the dream of Cavour.

It is said that a consistory will be held on the 20th of September, at which the Pope will speak.

Accounts from Rome state brigandage was again looking up. A band of 500 men was being got together to join Tristany, who, however, together with three other Spanish officers, and a Neapolitan called Castagna, is said to have been murdered by the band of Chiavone, in revenge for the death of their chief. Several brigands had arrived from Puglia to join Zimmerman, who is still in Rome.

##### PRUSSIA.

The report of the Chamber of Deputies on the Budget proposes a reduction of 6,151,087 thalers, making the total amount of the ordinary and extraordinary war budgets 33,454,619 thalers. On the 11th, the Minister, Von der Heydt, presented a written declaration, which said:—

For the surplus expenses of 1862 the Government requires the subsequent consent of the Chamber, but hopes to obtain it on account of the unavoidable nature of the expenses. The deferred presentation of the budget would not justify resolutions of the Chamber which would create disorder in the administration of the finances, and compromise the Government with respect to foreign countries. The proposal of the committee would render it impossible to bring about any military budget.

The Government emphatically recognises the right of the Chamber to approve the expenditure, but, conscious

of being unable to adopt a different course, has displayed its endeavour to facilitate the solution of the question. The responsibility for the consequences will therefore remain with the representatives.

#### PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has opened the session of the Cortes with a speech, in which he made a formal announcement of his approaching marriage with the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

During a domiciliary visit instituted at Warsaw on the 13th, upon the premises of the Academy of Painters, the artists fired upon the military, but without result. Several revolvers and daggers were discovered.

At the request of the Grand Duke to General Zamoiski, an address of the nobility to the Government has been signed. That address is couched in firm but respectful language. It demands the restoration of the ancient rights of the country.

The Poles are shortly about to celebrate at Lemberg the millenary anniversary of the foundation of the kingdom of Poland; and almost at the same time the Czar Alexander II. will proceed to Nijni-Novogorod to preside, in that cradle of the Russian nation, at a commemorative festival, also in celebration of the thousandth year of the existence of the empire of the Czars.

#### TURKEY.

The Servian Conference have closed, and the protocol was signed upon the 8th by the Turkish Ministers and the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers.

The conflict between the Turks and the Servians at Ongitza ended in the defeat of the former. An armistice has since been concluded through the intervention of the foreign consuls. The Turks are surrounded in the fortress of Belgrade, and their countrymen residing in the town are unable to leave their houses. In the Servian quarter 170 warehouses and 130 houses were set on fire by the Turks, and the remainder were much damaged. The town is, in fact, nearly destroyed. In the late conflict the Turks had thirty killed and twelve wounded, and the Servians one killed and seven wounded.

The treaty concluded between the Turks and the Montenegrins contains fourteen stipulations. Three of these have already been made public. The remainder comprise:—Maintenance of the frontier as agreed upon in 1859; cession of Grahova to the Montenegrins; exchange of deserters; and the opening of commercial relations between Montenegro and the adjoining Turkish provinces.

The insurgents of the Herzegovina have surrendered. Luke Vucoalovich, their chief, has been summoned to Scutari under promise of an amnesty.

#### WEST INDIES.

At a meeting held at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 20th ult., it was resolved that the colony should offer to receive negro immigrants from the United States at the rate of 2,000 per month, the passage to be paid by the colonists, and the immigrants to be held under indenture for three years. The Government Secretary for the colony has been deputed to proceed to Washington to make the necessary arrangements, and to set the scheme in motion.

#### CHINA.

The *China Mail* of the 26th of July thus summarises the intelligence of interest:—

As regards the rebels, everything is quiet at present. No traces of them have been seen in the neighbourhood of Shanghai for the last few weeks. Their absence may be accounted for by the hot weather, but it is more likely that the pressure upon Nankin has caused the recall of all the rebel forces that could be spared. The feeling against the rebels in Hong Kong is sufficient to decide public opinion against them, on the whole; but it cannot be denied that they persist in maintaining a claim to our sympathy by not molesting foreigners who travel in their territory. At Shanghai, the panic feeling has been fostered by young residents who speculated in land and sold at high rates to terrified Chinese, who looked upon the place as a sure city of refuge from every danger. The amount of Chinese capital in that city at present is very large; and a class of Europeans, chiefly young men who have no money of their own, are entrusted with dollars to invest on Chinese account in shares of steamers, silk speculations, and so on; and as the Chinese in Shanghai are quite carried away with respect for the power of foreigners and gratitude for their services, they are found surprisingly ready to furnish the money for all sorts of purposes. The consequence of all this is, that mushroom firms are doing an extensive trade, to the utter astonishment of those who do not know the source whence their capital is drawn. By those men the Admiral's policy is loudly upheld. The older houses look upon the present state of affairs with considerable doubt.

It is needless to say that the Imperial authorities view our present attitude with unmixed satisfaction. The six gunboats under Captain Osborne's command, which are coming out here under the title of revenue cutters in the Imperial service, but are destined immediately for operation against the rebels in the Yangtze, will form a sort of counterpoise to Ward's regiment, which might probably become troublesome in course of time without such a check. It is well that men of honour and good reputation should enter the Imperial service if foreigners are to enter at all; otherwise the service would soon become crowded with filibusters. The example such men will show in the capacity of mandarins doing their duty without squeezing will not be lost upon the Chinese. The only fear is, that these foreign mandarins will comply with the customs of the country, and squeeze on their own account, so that, for the next half century, China will be a second India to the bold, penniless adventurers.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a letter from

Shanghai of the 20th of July, which contains some new details with respect to the operations of the Imperial troops against the rebels. The Imperial army, reorganised, had advanced towards Nankin. According to the plan adopted by Prince Kung, with the advice of the allies, the Imperial troops are not to commence the siege of Nankin alone. They are to establish an entrenched camp to the north of the city to harass the rebels, and to maintain their position until the English and French troops shall join them in the month of October. Seeing his danger, the chief of the rebels appears to be rousing from his lethargy. He has called in all the troops encamped from Song-kiang to Kaokiao, and thus disengaged Shanghai. He has appointed Fann, a distinguished engineer officer, Governor of Nankin, and has given command of the army to San-Onan, remarkable for his energy and activity.

#### AUSTRALIA.

From Victoria the intelligence is that the Minister of Public Works was strenuous in his endeavours to bring the new Land Act into operation, and that the produce of the gold-diggings is increasing. The sum of 5,500*l.* had been sent to the Mayor of Manchester as Victoria's first instalment towards the relief of the destitution existing in Lancashire.

The Australian accounts mention that the project to establish a monthly line of steamers between Great Britain and Victoria, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, was soon to be placed formally before the public.

Castlemaine had taken the lead in honouring the memory of Burke, the explorer—the foundation-stone of a monument having been laid in that town. Tuesday, the 1st of July, was observed as a holiday, in commemoration of the eleventh anniversary of the separation of this colony from New South Wales. There was a grand turn-out of the volunteers, who performed a sham fight, to the intense satisfaction of themselves and 20,000 spectators.

The South Australian Government having been defeated on the uniform tariff question, tendered its resignation, which was duly accepted; but after one or two ineffectual efforts to form a Ministry, the attempt had to be abandoned, and the former occupants of the Treasury benches were again in office. It was proposed to hold an inter-colonial conference at Melbourne, with the view of securing uniformity in colonial tariffs. It is stated that fresh mineral land has been discovered on Yorke's Peninsula of a very extensive and valuable character. South Australia, feeling the delay and inconvenience of having to get its English mails by Melbourne, has resolved to resume the branch service to King George's Sound.

The cause of the Lancashire sufferers has been warmly taken up at Sydney, upwards of 6,000*l.* having been already subscribed. His Excellency Sir John Young presided at the initiatory meeting, which was held on the 19th inst. The subscriptions for the statue of the late Prince Consort amounted to 1,700*l.* The whole of Sir Morton Peto's contract for the western extension of the railway had been completed. A quantity of cotton had arrived from Queensland for shipment and more was expected. Competent judges had pronounced the cotton to be of a very excellent quality. The gold returns kept well up. During the first three weeks of July 50,000 ozs. had been brought down.

Cotton plantations on a large scale are in course of formation in Queensland. Considerable quantities of cotton had already been shipped to England, both direct and *via* Sydney. The Assembly had passed a Coolie Immigration Bill.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The *Times* correspondent shows that much has been gained since Sir G. Grey's arrival:—"Peace has been preserved for fifteen months, confidence has made great progress, the Maori King has been reduced to a shadow, and everywhere but in Waikato the relations between the native population and the Government are placed on a satisfactory footing, and even in Waikato steady progress is making towards that end."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Said Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in Constantinople.

A letter from Vienna mentions the arrival there of Mr. Roebuck. He had already had two audiences of Count Rechberg.

Mr. Bishop, the Englishman arrested for conveying Bourbonist communications between Naples and Rome, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A WATERSPOUT has burst over Barcelona. On Monday the streets were transformed into torrents, in which many of the inhabitants were swimming for their lives. Several houses have been washed away. The damage done is immense.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH PEKIN.—The telegraphic communication now in course of construction by Mr. Reuter, through Russia, Siberia, and Mongolia, to connect Pekin with St. Petersburg and London, is expected to be completed in about six months.—*London and China Telegraph.*

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES IN PARIS.—The city of Paris and the department of the Seine are about to erect on the ground adjoining the Boulevard Mazas a model lodging-house for unmarried artisans. The works, estimated at 350,000*fr.*, will be offered for public competition on the 22nd inst. at the Hotel de Ville.

SPITE AGAINST THE "DAILY NEWS."—The new director of the press in Paris, the Count de Treilh, has signalled his accession to office by prohibiting the *Daily News* to be supplied to subscribers

until it is three days old. The pretence for this order is to allow time to the authorities to examine each copy, but the real intention is, of course, to disgust subscribers by the delay, and to induce them to give up the paper.

It is said that Prince Aruanu, son of Queen Pomaré, has left Otaheite to visit France, and that he is to arrive in Paris during the month of October.

ORSINI PLOTS.—The *Post* is informed that in the circles of extreme revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been darkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots which foreshadowed and were realised by the conspiracy of Orsini.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES AND HIS FAMILY.—It is stated that the ex-King of Naples has called a council of his friends to arrange measures for the future, should the course of events open the much-longed-for prospect of a possible recovery of the kingdom. The ex-Queen of Naples, with the Count and Countess Trani, have determined for the present not to return to Rome, but remain near Munich.

A RELIGIOUS REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.—The *Morning Herald's* correspondent, "Manhattan," writes that among the novelties of the war is a religious military regiment formed in New York, called monitors, that is now nearly ready to go to the seat of war. None are admitted except they are pious. One company has been formed already. Many merchants and men of wealth permit their sons to enlist among the monitors.

THE BRUSSELS SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The Brussels meeting of the International Social Science Association, which is to take place on the 22nd inst., promises to be a complete success, eight hundred members from different countries being already inscribed to take part in the proceedings. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the numerous foreigners expected to attend the meeting, for the purposes of which the Government has appropriated the Ducal Palace, formerly the residence of the Prince of Orange.

AMERICANS IN CANADA.—A number of Americans continue to pour into Canada, fleeing from the "draft," as they term the conscription for the army. Perhaps a couple of thousand souls will thus make Canada their home. They do not all "stampede" or "skedaddle" this way from cowardice, but many of them because they have Secession sympathies, if not relatives in the Southern armies. Several manufacturers and trading firms are also moving from the North into Canada, partially to be sure of quieter times than unhappily exist over the border, partially to escape the taxation, which is now worse there than in England.—*Canadian News.*

CHINESE HONOURS TO A FRENCH OFFICER.—A letter from China, in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, says the Legation of France has received a communication from Prince Kung, offering in the name of the Emperor of the Celestial Empire, to the widow of the unfortunate Admiral Protêt, who was killed whilst fighting the Taepings under the walls of Hang-chow, 100 sable skins, and some rolls of embroidered silk from the Emperor's stores. In addition to this, a decree will confer titles of nobility on the family of the Admiral, and two Catholic churches be built at the expense of the Chinese Government, one at Shanghai, and one on the spot where the Admiral fell.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE MARCHESE PEPOLI.—When the Marchese Pepoli made his visit to the Imperial Court the other day on his bootless errand, he found himself in conversation with her Majesty the Empress Eugénie, who said, "I do not understand or like the policy of your Court, M. le Marquis. I prefer Garibaldi's policy to yours, for he names his object and makes straight at it. Then, his cry is ours too. 'Roma o morte' is our cry as well as Garibaldi's." The Marchese was uncomfortable. The conversation was taking a turn that was anything but pleasant to him, and as gracefully and quietly as possible he edged himself away, but not before the Empress had repeated her Imperial motto—"Rome or death, Marquis. That is our cry as well as Garibaldi's."—*Tablet (Roman Catholic).*

OUR NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—A letter from a correspondent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, states that the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, with deputations from the respective colonies, were to meet last week at Quebec. One of the objects of this meeting, he says, was to see, if possible, if all the British colonies could be united under one Confederacy or Republic, with one Governor or President, one Legislative Assembly, one currency, one tariff, and one code of laws. Our correspondent says that the representatives from the different colonies will go strong for a Union, and to all appearance for a separation from England. He says that Professor Goldwin Smith's letters have produced a great impression on the public mind in the North American Colonies.—*Morning Star.*

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Considerable progress is being made with this great and important work. It is only a fortnight since the first operations were commenced opposite Montagu House, Whitehall, and already, from that place to Waterloo-bridge, large numbers of piles have been fixed to form the dams and breakwaters. On Monday several lighters were placed opposite Somerset House, and the work of pile-driving commenced. The Metropolitan Board of Works, from the vigorous manner in which they are carrying on the work, appear determined that the dilatoriness urged against them with respect to the new streets in Southwark and elsewhere, shall have no foundation in the new scheme entrusted to them for execution.

## GARIBALDI.

A correspondent of the *Opinion Nationale*, writing from Turin on Sept. 11, says:—

I have just met Dr. Bertani. He thinks Garibaldi's wounds very serious, and does not share the optimistic opinions of the other medical men. The swelling continues, and yesterday it was judged necessary to apply leeches again. One need not be a doctor to know that a persistent swelling twelve days after a wound must be serious.

General Turr, who has been to visit Garibaldi, found the "old lion" smiling as usual, but very much thinner than he was. Goodness is the soul of this extraordinary man. His old generals would not follow him on this last occasion, but he receives them with as much affability as ever. He is incapable of hatred.

Another letter says that General Turr was asked by Ratazzi to sound Garibaldi as to what form of amnesty would be most acceptable to him, but the mission entirely failed, as Garibaldi would say nothing on the subject.

The *Diritto*, which some say is Garibaldi's organ, calls more vehemently than ever for a trial.

The *Indipendence* says that the ball which struck Garibaldi is fixed in the bone, and that amputation seems to be indispensable. The surgeons are agreed upon this point, but they hesitate to have recourse to amputation on account of the general state of health of the illustrious hero.

Dr. Riboli, one of Garibaldi's medical attendants, states that at the best the general will scarcely be able to move his limb for four months. With regard to the medical attendance, expressions in some of the accounts indicate that there is rather too much than too little of it. Dr. Riboli records some remarks which Garibaldi made in his hearing. Among other things he said, "What signifies a foot—except that if they are going to shoot me, I can't walk to the spot? In America, when they took a ball from my neck, I declaimed some verses; now I must bite the coverlet."

The *Turin Official Gazette* takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Government in regard to its treatment of Garibaldi, and publishes some passages from the instructions which were issued by the Government when it received the news of the capture. The instructions were, it seems, that Garibaldi should be treated with the greatest care and regard, and that all medical attention and advice necessary should be procured. But the published statement of General Bixio, who visited the wounded captive, establishes the fact that, if such instructions were given, they were scandalously disobeyed. He says that Garibaldi remained several days without a change of bed, and only on the 14th could such bed be procured though the kindness of a private citizen, the shipbuilder of Spezia dockyard.

All the gentlemen who are at Varignano with Garibaldi have for their bed a mattress stretched on the floor. Nothing has as yet been provided in the shape of linen, bandages, or leeches; nothing, in one word, of what is wanted to nurse a wounded man. Yesterday, Dr. Riboli was obliged to ask a lady of Spezia for some linen. The minister, occupied as he is daily by sending a host of carabinieri and policemen to this tranquil place, has not had time to occupy himself with the health of the prisoner. The surgeons themselves who had been sent to Varignano had the greatest difficulty in getting admitted into the room of the general for want of an order from the military commander.

According to a despatch from Turin of the 13th Garibaldi's health continues to improve.

On Friday last Professor Partridge, of King's College, the eminent surgeon, left London on his way to attend Garibaldi. An assistant-surgeon, to remain in attendance, will, if necessary, follow. Lord Palmerston has most kindly and promptly telegraphed to Sir James Hudson, at Turin, to assist Mr. Partridge in gaining admission to the General. Mr. J. M. Moir, Secretary of the Garibaldi Committee (10, Southampton-street, Strand), in making the above announcement, stated that the expenses would amount to several hundred pounds, and that the length of Dr. Partridge's stay would depend upon the amount received. The response to the appeal has been very prompt, and has already produced about 250*l.* of the 600*l.* or 700*l.* required.

Newcastle has been the first town in England to move in favour of Garibaldi. A great and enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of favourably influencing the Government of Turin through our own. Resolutions were unanimously passed demanding the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and inviting Garibaldi to come to England, where a home and a hearty welcome were ready for him. A similar meeting was held at Gatestead on Wednesday. In Birmingham also, a requisition is being largely signed for a public meeting to express sympathy with Garibaldi and his cause, and to memorialise the British Government to use its influence in his behalf, and for the speedy evacuation of Rome.

Other meetings are in prospect. Last night a town's meeting was to be held at Sunderland. A requisition to the Mayor of Southampton to the same effect is being signed, and to-morrow evening the first series of metropolitan meetings will be held at the Whittington Club. Steps are also being taken towards the getting up of a subsequent meeting in the City of London, at the Guildhall or elsewhere, according to circumstances.

It is stated that Mr. Gilpin, M.P., has written to the General, inviting him to take up his residence with him in the event of his being permitted, under any circumstances, to come to England.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

## GARIBALDI.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter received this morning, and dated Sept. 13th, by Mr. Moir, the secretary of the Garibaldi Committee:—"Garibaldi is seriously wounded, and the neglect of a few days at first has rendered it impossible for the surgeons to operate, i. e., to probe for the ball. Several weeks must pass before they can decide whether amputation is necessary or no."

## AMERICA.

(Per Hibernia, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Morning).

The Federal army has resumed precisely the same position around Washington which it held previously to its departure for the Peninsula.

More Confederates are reported to be moving through Thoroughfare Gap, and to be branching off in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

General Stonewall Jackson has entered Leesburg, and is pushing on to Harper's Ferry.

The *New York Herald* contains a rumour that a battle was progressing at Poolesville, Maryland, between the Confederates and the Federals under General Sumner, whose corps was thrown forward to intercept the Confederates in their attempt to cross the Potomac.

Various rumours are current of some fighting at Poolesville, but nothing definite can be ascertained. The Federals have evacuated Aquia Creek.

The *New York Herald* reports that the Confederate General Bragg is marching towards the Ohio river, through Western Virginia, with 20,000 men.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation calling upon the people throughout the State to form volunteer organisations.

The Government clerks in Washington have commenced drilling.

The *New York Times* thinks that unless the Federal Cabinet is reinforced with new vigour and ability the Union cause will be overthrown.

The New York war committee propose to raise two armies of 50,000 men each, to be commanded by Generals Fremont and Mitchell. They are to be raised under Federal authority, but, if Government refuses them, under some other authority.

The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are holding council in Providence.

General Halleck has refused to call out the New York City Militia, asserting that they declined to remain when the danger was more imminent than now. All the colonels of the militia regiments indignantly deny this statement. The controversy continues.

Louisville is greatly excited by the report that the Confederates have attacked the Unionists at Shelbyville, thirty miles distant.

The Confederates under Breckenridge and Van Dorn, threaten New Orleans from the direction of Carrollton (?)

Wilson's Zouaves are expected at New Orleans.

It is officially announced that whenever coupons of Federal Stock are payable in foreign countries, no deduction will be made for the tax; but on dividends and coupons payable in America, the tax will be deducted, without regard to the residence of the owner.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The *Constitutionnel* of this evening categorically denies the truth of the news that the Council of Ministers had discussed the question of dissolving the Chambers, and that it had been submitted to the Emperor for decision.

## ITALY.

TURIN, Sept. 16.

It has been officially notified to the Italian Government that the Portuguese squadron, with the Marquis de Loulé on board, has left Lisbon for Genoa.

The Court of Cassation at Naples has, through considerations of public safety, determined that the trial of Garibaldi shall not take place in one of the Assize Courts in the Calabrias, and has delegated to the Court of Cassation at Milan the duty of designating another court.

The health of Garibaldi is somewhat worse.

The *Discussion* of this evening says:—

"The statement that a note has been despatched by the Italian Government to Paris is premature."

BERNE, Sept. 16.

The Italian Government has despatched a circular note to its representatives abroad, a copy of which has been communicated to the Federal Council. In this note the speedy defeat of the insurrectionary movement of Garibaldi is adduced as a proof of the consolidation of the state of things in Italy. It is stated also that this insurrection, on the other hand, constitutes an urgent demand to grant to Italy her capital, as Garibaldi, although acting in an illegal manner, nevertheless expresses the thought of all Italians.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the proposition of the committee on the military budget was agreed to by 273 against 68 votes.

## POLAND.

WARSAW, Sept. 16.

The official *Dziennik* of to-day says:—"A number of nobles have held illegal meetings at the house of Count Zamoyaki, and drawn up an address containing demands exceeding the freedom granted by the institutions of the country. Count Zamoyaki has been ordered to St. Petersburg to answer for these proceedings to the Emperor."

## SYRIA AND TURKEY.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The Paris papers of to-day publish the following telegram, dated Alexandria, Sept. 15:—"News received here from Syria states that the Hauran is still in insurrection. The population had attacked the Turkish camp at Magrah and intercepted the convoys. An insurrection has also broken out at Castravan and Gazir. Daoud Pasha had been repulsed by the insurgents, and, it is asserted, wounded. The Emirs Medjid and Kaisers were likewise wounded. The above intelligence was telegraphed to Beyrout."

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Evening).

The Paris papers of this evening publish the following telegram:—"The Turks have broken the armistice at Ongitza, and attacked and sabred the Servian sentries. A conflict followed, which was only interrupted by night. It was renewed to-day, when the Turks lost all their positions outside the fortress."

## MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 17 (via St. Nazaire).

A council of war, composed of members of the Liberal party, has been held at Orizaba, at which it was resolved that fresh propositions for negotiation should be made to General Forey, should he arrive at Orizaba with diplomatic powers from the French Government. The French troops have succeeded in fortifying an important position at Borrego. At Colima, Colonels Taru and Roivas, together with the citizens and garrison, have pronounced in favour of the French intervention. The reinforcements have not yet arrived. Several ships are expected on the 20th with 1,800 soldiers from Africa.

## THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

The Queen and Royal Family have continued their daily walks and drives in the neighbourhood of Rheinhardtstrun. On Sunday, the 7th instant, divine service was performed in the Castle, before her Majesty and the Royal Family, with the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, by the Rev. Dr. Schwartz, Ober-Hof-Prediger, from Gotha. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Hohenlohe also attended.

The Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Denmark took leave of the King of the Belgians on Monday evening, and left at ten o'clock yesterday morning for Germany.

GENERAL PALLAVICINI.—The *Correspondance Franco-Italienne* announces that General Pallavicini the victor in the engagement of Aspromonte, has been named Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French.

RUMOUR OF SECESSION FROM THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We (*Edinburgh Courant*) understand that, in reliable quarters, it is thought that the new code of canons which is in preparation for the Scottish Episcopal Church may be the means of dividing that communion. A large body of the clergy and laity, it is reported, intend to enter into relations with the Church of England if any other ritual than that of the prayer-book be adopted.

THE CASE OF MR. ROUFFEL.—It was expected that an application would have been yesterday made before Mr. Justice Mellor, at the Judges' Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus to remove William Roupell from the custody of the Sheriff of Surrey, where he was detained for debt, to Newgate, to take his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, commencing on Monday, but it was understood that within the last few days the detainer was withdrawn, the debt having been settled. The prisoner will, therefore, be removed without a writ of habeas corpus. A short time back, in an action under the Bills of Exchange Act, Mr. Roupell obtained leave to appear, on an affidavit made since his confinement in Rosemonger-lane Gaol.

THE POPE.—A letter from Rome, published by the *Wanderer* of Vienna, contains the following statement:—"The Pope's health is not very satisfactory. His own position and that of Italy weigh on his mind. His Holiness lately remarked to an ecclesiastical dignitary, 'The hand of Providence has already written for me the Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin. My days are numbered; my acts are weighed in the balance of Divine justice, and I hope they will not be found too far wanting; my empire is falling into secular hands. Will it be for long?—who knows?' The Pope almost every day receives visits from foreign priests, chiefly French and Belgians. In answer to the questions addressed to him on the subject of his personal fears or hopes, he replies in very few words, and it is evident that such questions do not please him."

## MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of new English wheat to this morning's market were small, yet the trade ruled heavy for all descriptions, at fully Monday's decline in the quotations. For foreign wheat, the supply of which was large, the demand was in a sluggish state, and prices were barely supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at about previous rates. For barley, there was a moderate inquiry, at full quotations. The supply, however, both of English and foreign, was somewhat increased. Malt sold heavily, and prices had a strong tendency.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An East Yorkshire Deacon."—Silence is, we think, the wisest policy.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

## SUMMARY.

THE betrothal of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is now an accomplished fact. An authorised announcement in the daily papers states that the proposed marriage was the cherished wish of the late Prince Consort, and that it is in no way based on political considerations, but the result of "mutual affection." The young couple have left Brussels, where the Prince has been paying assiduous court to his fair betrothed, to visit in company her Majesty at Rheinhardtbrunn.

The borough of Stoke-on-Trent is the scene of a remarkable election struggle. Mr. Pope, the candidate of the advanced Liberals, having withdrawn, the real contest lies between Mr. Grenfell, a moderate Liberal, and Mr. Beresford Hope, well-known for his active support of the Church-Defence movement, and his advocacy of the immediate recognition of the Confederate States. Mr. Grenfell's success would be certain but for the interposition of Mr. Shee, a Liberal of the Irish type, who seems to have obtained sufficient support to peril the prospects of Mr. Grenfell, and who evidently rather rejoices in the prospect of damaging the party which has shown itself hostile to the Papal Power. As Mr. Hope willingly accepts Lord Palmerston, it is probable he will be returned. This election, and the acceptance of Mr. Coleridge as a Liberal candidate at Exeter, indicate, in the first place, how the Liberal party is being gradually disintegrated, and, in the second, that Church-rate abolition is slipping out of the Liberal creed. Under cover of Lord Palmerston's name, the reaction is proceeding with rapid strides.

From the distant parts of the world the reports of the Lancashire distress have provoked a prompt and generous response. Australia has sent its first instalment (10,000*l.*), and Calcutta has forwarded a seventh thousand as an earnest of its sympathy. All this external help is needed; the more, we grieve to say, because so many of those upon whom responsibility rests have shamefully neglected their duty. The most liberal public subscriptions, unless supplemented by large local contributions, will fail to overtaken the destitution of the cotton districts, which increases at a ratio little short of twenty per cent. a week.

If Garibaldi is well nigh forgotten at Naples, his name is able to arouse the deepest sympathy of Englishmen. The hint that the presence of an English surgeon at his bedside might help his recovery has resulted in the despatch of Professor Partridge to Spezia, and a liberal public subscription to defray the expenses. The last accounts of the illustrious captive, though less alarming, indicate that Garibaldi is not yet out of danger. The Italian Government appear to have agreed in principle to an amnesty, but rather court that outward pressure which will make it appear a measure forced upon them. The various public meetings that are being held throughout England will carry comfort to the heart of the wounded hero, and strengthen the hands of Earl Russell in pressing for a speedy settlement of the Roman question.

One day's later intelligence from America, confirms the report of a Confederate invasion of Maryland, and throws a darker shade over the prospects of the Federals. In a speech delivered in the very crisis of the late engagements, Mr. Stanton justified continued effort for the restoration of the

Union by the fear that the United States, if no longer one, would be broken up into several fragments. There is only too much reason for this prophecy. The South, while disdaining to negotiate with the North, offers to the Western States the free navigation of the great rivers, if they will retire from the contest. The New England States are also holding counsel together, and New York proposes to raise an army of 100,000 men, "under Federal authority, but, if Government refuses them, under some other authority." It would seem that public opinion in the North is beginning to take action against the despotism of the Central Government, and that though the enemy is thundering at the gate, internal dissension increases, and promises the Confederates an easy triumph. On the other hand the South no longer asks for European interference, unless in the shape of armed intervention.

## THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

NOTHING has so surprised Europeans in connexion with the civil war in America as the extraordinary reversal by events of all the calculations which reason has based upon common probabilities. Nearly everything turns out exactly the opposite of what was anticipated. All the usual laws of chance appear to have been abrogated on the Western Continent. For seventeen months past, again and again, the course of events, as soon as it has seemed to make this or that conclusion quite inevitable, has abruptly turned back at the sharpest possible angle, and has rolled on to a *denouement* which everybody had become convinced was out of the question. The newspaper seers have been nonplussed. The impossible is constantly happening—the certain seldom or ever takes place. Each succeeding mail baulks the expectations raised by the preceding one—and everywhere the judgment of the experienced is found to be at fault.

The latest news from the scene of this gigantic struggle places the Federal cause in what, on ordinary calculations, we should call a desperate position. Not only has the tide of victory which during the spring and early summer poured itself from north to south along the basin of the Mississippi and her tributaries turned, but it is rapidly rushing back upon regions beyond the line from which it originally started. Every advantage gained by the Federalists is either lost, or in serious peril. Instead of Richmond being beleaguered, Washington quakes with fear. It seemed at the beginning of the present month more than probable that the scenes of carnage which have hitherto been laid in Virginia would be transferred to Maryland. Loyalty to the Union sought for under the supposed terrorism of the South, has never made its appearance even when it might have been protected by Northern bayonets—disloyalty to the Union, or what the Government of Mr. Lincoln interprets as such, is ever and anon cropping up in the North, undeterred even by the rigours of martial law. All this would betoken, one might imagine, an early conclusion of this terrible war, and one unfavourable to Northern *prestige*. But it would not be safe to reckon upon any such result. It would be but in accordance with many precedents that we should hear by the next mail that the South, exhausted by its tremendous efforts, short of men, short of food, short of ammunition, is falling back, nor can it be confidently predicted that with a brief interval the forces of the Federalists will not have entered Richmond. It is about the last thing that one would be disposed to describe as likely—but it is not more out of harmony with existing facts, or rather with our scanty and distorted information about them, than the position of the Confederates at the beginning of September would have appeared to most people in the middle of July.

Through the ever-shifting clouds of uncertainty, however, which envelopes the belligerents, one conclusion, which no varying fortune is likely to change, may be discerned. Lust of domination was the cause, and is still the mainspring of the war—and it is to the last degree improbable that it will realise its objects. It animated the South equally with the North—but in a meaner form. It is all very well to represent the South as fighting for independence, and the North for empire—and, in one sense, this is true. But it is based on an utter misapprehension or perversion of the true ground of quarrel. At the period of Mr. Lincoln's election, the South had nothing to complain of but the single fact that its long ascendancy in the conduct of the public affairs of the Union had constitutionally passed from its hands, and rather than submit it preferred to rebel. Moreover, at the bottom of its desire to dominate in the State, was its determination to maintain despotic power in its social system. The freedom claimed by the South was freedom to dictate the policy of the North, and to keep

the negro race in bondage. Liberty, not to do right, but to do wrong, was its fierce demand—liberty to play the tyrant unrestrained. We, in England, are in some danger of forgetting this. It is being so incessantly dinned into our ears that the South is fighting for independence, for its sacred rights, for its hearths and altars, that we are gradually losing sight of the fact that none of these things were placed in peril by the election of Abraham Lincoln one whit more in the South than in the North. Unless Federation be the loss of independence, State rights being upheld intact, one does not see at what stage of the contest the independence of the South has ever been menaced, or how it can better subsist under the Confederacy than under the Union. We must shut our eyes to a long procession of historic facts before we can accept as a fair representation of the grounds of the war that Southern politicians are really contending for the inalienable rights of man. What they seceded for, and what they are fighting for, is power to lord it over others at will, without being called to account.

The passion is equally strong in the North, but there it takes a grander form. It is no longer social, but national—no longer for party, but for American objects. To dominate the whole of the Western hemisphere was the ambitious dream of the Northerners—according to their own language, their "manifest destiny." Upon this they have fed their vanity until it became insufferable. The Monroe doctrine was their gospel, in upholding which they were ready enough to sacrifice right, freedom, and religion. It was because Secession would dissipate this dream that it was resolved with unexampled unanimity to restore and perpetuate the Union by force of arms. America must be the supreme among nations—must do as she lists, regardless of old-world restraints. And she showed what she aspired to be by the rude offensiveness of her demeanour in international relationships. She rushed into war with the South to prevent this lust of domination from being disappointed. She carries on the sanguinary and exhausting struggle with a view to the same end, ever and anon shaking her fist in the face of Europe, and threatening vengeance if she be interfered with.

It is now becoming pretty evident that, let the war take what course it will, both of the combatants will be disappointed in their main design. The South have already, in pursuit of their right to do wrong, undermined the very foundations of the wrong they wished to perpetuate and extend. Slavery, without something like a monopoly of the European market for cotton, will become an incubus of which the Confederates will rejoice to rid themselves if they can. But it is becoming increasingly doubtful every month whether a monopoly of the European market for her staple produce will ever again be recovered by the South. Should the war last two years more, the capital and intelligence, and, above all, the urgent necessity of England, will assuredly have organised a system for the growth and importation of the raw material, without being dependent on the Cotton States of America for the supply. Nay, it is even now under speculation whether a substitute for cotton may not have been discovered, by which a cheap chemical manipulation of vegetable fibre, the growth of our own soil, may not enable our manufacturers in future to dispense with cotton altogether. At any rate, the pretty certain tendency of the war so recklessly commenced by the South appears to be the deterioration, if not the destruction, of that very source of wealth for the sake of which African slavery was so passionately retained, and was to have been so indefinitely extended.

On the other hand, the Northern dream of empire is at an end. The subjugation of the South, never believed on this side of the Atlantic to be practicable, and still less desirable, must by this time, with the enemy thundering at its gates, present itself to the North as a baseless and too flattering illusion. We cannot pretend to regret the issue so far. We see no such charm in the Union as that mankind at large should wish for its perpetuation. We do not sympathise with the national ambition which aims at a supremacy of influence over all other nations of the earth. So far as the North has been anti-slavery in its views, we have desired it might prevail. But it is childish to shut our eyes to the fact that the North has cared more for empire than for the abolition of slavery, and it is all but certain that if it could roll back the flood of aggression over the Gulf States to-morrow, it would still leave the "domestic institution" to be dealt with as might best suit the convenience of the several States, and, we fear we must add, the predilections of a large majority of its own citizens.

Earnestly praying that the murderous struggle may be brought to a speedy close, we confidently trust that He who guides the destinies of our race will educe order out of chaos, good out of evil. America is passing through her season of fiery

trial—we sympathise with the sufferings of both parties, with the objects of neither. But we look forward with unfaltering faith to the time when both North and South, schooled by adversity, will dwell side by side as neighbours, each exorcised of the demon which has made them hate one another, and convinced by bitterest experience that there is no liberty where there is no abiding regard for law.

#### KING COTTON A VICEREGAL FIBRE.

In front of the throne stands the woollack. There was a time when the contiguity was significant—when the Lord Chancellor's uneasy-looking seat represented one of the bases of English industry and commerce. Long ago was that time. Lord John Manners thinks we might return to it. Why cannot we do without cotton—he demanded, a week or two since, from the head of an agricultural dinner-table—why not use our own home-grown flax and wool, instead of being dependent for the support of so many families upon an American slave-grown product? It was hoped that the poet of Young England had put away his juvenile longing for mediæval revivals. Certainly he might as well propose the general use of hair-shirts as the general substitution either of flannel or of linen for calico and cotton. The latter have superseded the former because more abundant as a raw material, and more serviceable as a manufactured article. Neither flax nor wool is to be had for the asking. Flax, as a vegetable material, is cheaper than the animal material, wool. But both must be cultivated, and cotton can be cultivated more cheaply than either, measuring the money cost of the raw substance by the ultimate product. A cloth coat is of course to be preferred to a cotton blouse, and linen is reckoned the proper covering for beds and tables; yet thousands of Frenchmen are glad of the cheaper garment, and thousands of English families put up with the coarser drapery. While that is the case—while a yard of cotton cloth represents less cost than a yard of woollen or linen cloth, it is simply foolish to ask why the latter does not supersede the former—as foolish as the inquiry of the French princess why the poor people did not eat cakes when they could not get bread.

But when there is a dearth of bread, very inferior articles of food are eagerly sought after as substitutes. The fields and hedges,—the barren seashore even, are scoured for grasses, berries, or weeds that may cheat hunger of its pain by yielding even a semblance of nutrition. So the cotton famine has stimulated ingenuity, enterprise, and benevolence to the discovery or invention of something that may supersede cotton to the same degree as cotton has superseded flax and wool. It is admitted that nothing could be better than cotton, in the three principal requisites of abundance, suitability, and durability—if only cotton were at its usual price. It is, in fact, the bread of our shuttles—the staff of life to our manufacturing system. To propose a substitute for it, is, therefore, to offer temporary relief rather than a permanent provision. Shakspeare somewhere remarks, in the universality of his wisdom, that the substitute shines brightly only in the absence of the king. So would it prove, we suspect, with the very best of the contrivances reported. There are, at least, three of these claimants to the sovereignty of King Cotton. A Dundee farmer exhibits samples of prepared jute, the fibres of which are said to have been sufficiently softened for working up in the machinery of Lancashire. Mr. Ferrars Fenton has distributed specimens of a similar material,—the basis of which may be any one of a number of vegetable substances; but its transformation into a vegetable wool is certainly incomplete. Thirdly, an unknown gentleman has submitted to a committee of Manchester manufacturers the fruits of researches and experiences that seem to have been conducted in an exemplary spirit. He at first proposed to disclose his secret upon receiving the guarantee of a stipulated reward upon the favourable report of competent judges. He now withdraws that proposal—asking merely for a committee of investigation, and leaving to the gratitude of his country the reward of his service, if service he should be proved to have rendered. There can scarcely be a doubt that he has made a valuable discovery. Names of high authority in Lancashire have certified to the length, colour, and fineness of the fibre. If it possess but one other quality—that of strength, it complies with all the natural requirements of a substitute for cotton; and this, too, it is asserted to possess. But there are commercial as well as natural requirements. It must be capable of production—that is of growth and preparation—at a cost not exceeding the probable future cost of cotton. It must be also capable of easy adaptation to the machinery now in existence—machinery far too expensive to be lightly displaced. In the opinion

of the inventor or discoverer—terms that must be used interchangeably until his secret is divulged—these requirements also are answered. He says:—

- I firmly believe that I shall be able to establish—
1. That my substitute will answer all the purposes of cotton.
2. That a present and sufficient supply can be procured, and the operatives at once set to work.
3. That the future supply of the material may be obtained by cultivation in the United Kingdom, without displacing from other purposes one acre of land, and thus be the means of developing a new staple industry of the country.

In the enjoyment of this belief, he can well afford to dispense with stipulations of recompense. He may sleep or awake in the proudest, happiest consciousness that has this long time blessed a human soul. His greatness, if he succeed, will beggar the pomp of kings,—for his bounty will have dispelled a famine and liberated a race. He will have made the wealthiest of nations his debtor, and eclipsed the glory of the most illustrious of its benefactors. Arkwright, Watt, and Stephenson, will be surpassed by the man to whom science has vouchsafed the revelation of a method whereby England may set to work her idle, hungry multitudes, without returning to dependence on the labour of slaves, and refilling the wasted purses of their lawless owners. The prospect is far too splendid to be substantial. We cannot indulge the gorgeous expectation of instant and permanent employment for all the looms of Lancashire from the mere refuse of our soil. Science works many marvels, but this is too marvellous in its suddenness for our faith to grasp. Nevertheless, we may be on the eve of a disclosure of almost incalculable value. A material capable of being wrought up with cotton, or of being partially substituted for it, would be a gift for which to thank the Giver of all good as for a rain of manna, and the human instrument of which might count himself as among the happiest of men.

#### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, in his new journal *La France*, has been startling the world with his long-winded lucubrations on the Imperialist policy towards Italy. Spite of the man's vanity and verbosity, the French public are unable to divest themselves of the belief that the Viscount is, to some extent, reflecting the mind of his master. Coincident with the downfall of Garibaldi and the party of action, *La France* has boldly proclaimed the doctrine that the unity of Italy is incompatible with the interests of France. If Victor Emmanuel were at Rome together with the Pope, the head of the Catholic faith would be his vassal, and France no longer the "Eldest Son of the Church." For the Pope to be sent into exile would be a blow to Catholicism and "the advent of the Revolution to power." But there are grave political objections to the unity of Italy—a new nation of thirty millions, a great military and naval Power on the borders of France, would disturb the balance of power in Europe—that is, the supremacy of France. M. de la Guéronniere declares plainly that Italian unity "if realised would introduce serious perturbation in European order and the national power of France, who would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and to change established territorial limits, in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbours." Without Rome the Imperialist writer candidly admits Italian unity "cannot exist"—it is a chimera. Some other settlement must, therefore, be found. M. de la Guéronniere is ready with his scheme. The Villafranca arrangement is out of date. The Ducal governments would be an anachronism. But there is another and better solution of the Italian difficulty according to the Imperial mouthpiece—a division of Italy into three States united by a federal tie. A Northern Kingdom, to which Venetia may afterwards be added; a Southern Kingdom, comprising the Two Sicilies; and a middle state, over which the Pope guaranteed by Europe is to reign, to "unite" North and South, and "dominate over them morally"—is in brief the startling proposal of the Imperial scribe.

This speculative programme, which M. de la Guéronniere frankly confesses is not authorised by the French Government, would be unworthy of serious consideration were it not certain that the Emperor is more than ever resolved on retaining, if possible, possession of Rome, and rumoured that before leaving for Biarritz he expressed his growing conviction that Italian unity is impracticable, and that the Peninsula ought to be constituted into a confederacy of three states—the precise idea that has since been ventilated in *La France*. M. de la Guéronniere does not, indeed, speak with authority, but his elaborate papers may be regarded as a pilot balloon thrown up to

ascertain the current of opinion. France has, indeed, recognised Italy—a fact which the journalist coolly ignores, but an exaggeration of the perils to the Empire from a united Italy, if it does not warrant a division of the Peninsula, enhances the claim to territorial compensation. It is, perhaps, this selfish thought that underlies M. de la Guéronniere's lucubrations.

There are, however, some further considerations besides those urged by the pro-Papal journalist, which indicate the magnitude of the stake of his Imperial master in the retention of Rome. The sovereign of France is no longer the absolute ruler he once was. Little influence as the Papal hierarchy may be able to exercise directly upon his councils, they have a powerful ally in the personage nearest the throne, who is heart and soul their advocate, and whose daring and skill are equal to her devotion. Of even more weight than the Empress is the new military party which has arisen, comprising in its ranks most of the marshals and generals who, if they have not entered into direct alliance with the clergy, have strong professional reasons for maintaining the occupation of Rome. Nearly all the court and aristocracy of France are on the side of the Papacy, and, notwithstanding the generous sympathies of the Liberal press, the national feeling could easily be aroused against the surrender of French influence in Italy. But the strongest reason for remaining at Rome, and thus frustrating Italian unity, is the inherent antagonism between French Imperialism and a great constitutional State in close proximity. Let a free Italy be constituted, and the Imperial despotism must be abrogated. The two cannot long co-exist. Italy threatens to be the Nemesis to the man who raised her from the dust, and he would fain strangle her before she is grown to her full strength. There is no European Power ready to befriend the new nationality but England, and England can offer only moral support—potent for protection, but feeble for the acquisition of Rome.

If the Italians were wise they would strive for awhile to do without either Rome or Venice. It is their weakness that encourages French intrigues against their national existence. Italy has yet to be organised and governed. She "presents the very strangest of all phenomena, an orderly and submissive people under a helpless anarchic Government." Her statesmen have yet to amalgamate six or seven States into one united community, to restore the finances of the country, to develop its ample resources, to bring all parts of the Peninsula into communication, to propose legislative measures which will weld the population into a homogeneous, orderly commonwealth. Without Rome as a centre the task is very formidable. But if it be impossible, may we not question whether Italy contains within itself the elements of union at all? When Italy can do without Rome, France will be deprived of its strongest motive for retaining the Eternal City. The self-reliance and self-development that will make Italy strong will be the shortest path to deliverance from external dictation. The Italians are now once again thrown back upon themselves. They have already achieved so much that ultimate success is not doubtful if, instead of bending the knee to a selfish and implacable patron, they resolve to work out their own salvation.

#### COMMITTEE-WORK.

We wonder what will be the proportion of our readers for whom the subject of the following observations possesses no interest, owing to the fact that they are never called to serve upon a Committee. No very large one, we imagine—for we sometimes hug to our bosom the flattering thought that most of those who do us the honour of caring to peruse this journal are animated to a considerable degree by public spirit—and it is difficult to find in this kingdom the locality in which persons of that stamp cannot or do not discover some worthy object the forwarding of which requires concerted action. What interest, save, of course, a private or domestic one, can be successfully advanced now a days without a committee? Who that cares to leave the world something better than he found it, whether man or woman, does not feel morally bound to take counsel and to co-operate with those of like mind within reach, with a view of doing by combined effort something that cannot be so effectively done without it? The field for Committee-work in this country is ample and various. Social reform of every kind, science, philanthropy, politics, religion—his must be a singularly isolated position in which none of these objects can be promoted by service on Committee. Our municipal institutions are justly prized as the cradle of British liberty—perhaps, sufficient account has not been taken of the disciplinary and formative

influence exerted upon so large a proportion of our population by Committee-work.

Everybody's first impulse on looking at the subject before us will be to congratulate that person who has no Committee engagements in his exceptionally happy lot—everybody's second thought on the matter will tend to correct his first. No doubt it is oftentimes a bore to be under a moral obligation to discuss and transact business periodically with which you have personally nothing to do, and for which personal ends must more or less go to the wall. No one who accepts a post on a Committee with the intention of conscientiously discharging his trust, can carry out his resolution without some sacrifice of time, some trial of temper, some demand upon his power of thought and action which he would prefer, as a mere matter of individual taste and private interest, to bestow upon more congenial occupation. Committee-work is not always agreeable work—seldom very tempting for its own sake. But it is not therefore to be concluded that entire exemption or escape from it is a piece of good fortune on which one may reasonably bless his stars. On the contrary, he is perhaps the chief loser who escapes from this special form of responsibility. We require to rub shoulders with others not only in our pleasures, or in our money-making pursuits, but also in our concern for our fellows, if we would worthily fill a useful position in society. We can hardly qualify ourselves for the service of what we esteem true, right, and becoming, at least in this country, and in these times, without practising the goose-step, and subjecting ourselves to the drill, in concerted movement. We can scarcely account ourselves part of the great public until we are somehow or other engaged in public work—and to be so engaged almost presupposes that we are upon a Committee.

Waste of time is the besetting sin of raw or undisciplined Committees. Where they receive remuneration, as they are falsely imagined to do in Parliament, and as they ordinarily do in joint-stock undertakings, punctuality in attendance is commonly enforced by forfeiture of fees after a short interval of grace—it is a pity that some equivalent fine is not self-imposed by all Committeemen in case of transgression under this head. The evils consequent upon a loose observance of time in concerted action of any kind are far from trivial. Business, it is true, may be initiated without waiting the arrival of absentees—but the more reliable their judgment and the more suggestive their counsel, the more important is it that they should be put into possession of the exact state of affairs, and of opinion upon them, upon which they are expected to contribute their quota of advice. If they be worth their salt, their disregard of punctuality almost necessarily involves, at some stage or other of deliberation, a *résumé* from the chair of what has been done in their absence, and thus, inattention to minutes, on the part of one or more members, really abstracts precious time from all the rest. Now no man is entitled to be careless with the time of others—for, as things now go, time is money to most of us. For want of consideration, some men who would scorn to put in peril by any act of theirs the smallest item of pecuniary property belonging to their neighbours, trifle with their half-hours and even hours without the smallest compunction.

But irrelevant talk is far more usually prolific of waste of time in Committees than unpunctuality of attendance. We do not mean only that interchange of chat which has no connexion, near or remote, with the objects to be promoted—of which, by-the-by, there is usually too much—but that sort of dislocated conversation which ensues from indulgence in episodic discussion. It is sometimes extremely amusing, sometimes not a little vexatious, to watch the vagaries of debate when discipline is not enforced—how the point which serves as the goal at the outset, is lost sight of in the ardour with which a cross trail is followed, and how, after an indefinite interval of warm debate, every one becomes sensible that no progress whatever has been made. It would seem impossible to some people to keep distinctly before themselves the mark to be aimed at, and to forbear eagerly chasing some questionable but entirely subsidiary statement that may have turned up in the collision of thought which all deliberation presupposes. Nor is this all. There are persons who are too impetuous to listen or to wait—who when not engaged in speaking are so intent upon pursuing the question in their own minds as to take no notice of what another may be proving, perchance with unanswerable logic—and who in their enforced silence having seized some new idea, burst in upon the speaker with an overpowering "Eureka," break short off his chain of demonstra-

tion, and, by sheer energy of will and voice, drag him and his colleagues away to matter far less pertinent. To know his proper time, and to keep close to the point at issue, is one of the rarest, as it is also one of the most valuable qualifications of a Committeeman—and it is a qualification which is seldom acquired without much training. When acquired, however, it is of the highest use to its owner not merely in his capacity as a member of Committee, but in the much wider one of a member of society.

Committee-work, to be well performed, demands an exercise of no common amount of self-restraint. We can concert nothing of any moment with others until we have learned in some respects—in many we should perhaps be more correct in saying—to yield to others. Few men can reasonably expect to carry everything in the precise shape in which his own judgment would prefer it. His proposals and plans may have cost him severe thought in their elaboration, and it is not unnatural that things upon which he has bestowed the utmost pains should be appreciated by him not only in their main substance, but also in their details whether of ornament or use. But he will soon learn, unless he is spoiled by egotism, that different minds will survey his work from points of view very different to his own, and, as a matter of course, will attach as much importance to their impressions as he is inclined to do to his. We cannot long continue to act with others unless we can make up our minds to concede to others all that we claim for ourselves. Committee-work is almost always and of necessity composite work—and hence, not often intrinsically the best of its kind. Practically, combination in active effort of any sort involves the necessity of compromise. It is often hard to give up what we prefer. It is sometimes trying to be balked in purposes which we have spent much time in chiselling into shape. It is humiliating occasionally to have your projects, your preferences, or your arguments, set aside by considerations which strike you as devoid either of pertinence or of weight. But he is not fairly up to his work in Committee who is not prepared, especially on time having been given for reflection, to submit to these somewhat searching tests—and he who throws up his cards in the face of honest and disinterested criticism or opposition, because the game is going against him, gives evidence of wanting one of the most essential points of a good Committeeman.

After all, work done in concert requires in those who do it much the same qualifications, only slightly modified by the difference of the conditions, as work done alone. Earnestness of purpose, self-abnegation, imperturbable patience, and a full command of the temper, associated with average intelligence, and such special information as the object may demand, will make a man a valuable member of Committee. Egotism, a passion for pre-eminence, a dictatorial spirit, a habit of interminable prosing, or a *laissez faire* indifference as to the end had in view, plays as much havoc with Committee-work, as grit in machinery. Where one or more of these are present, there will be a vast deal of creaking, and even the good done will be done unpleasantly. Where, on the contrary, the moral qualities first mentioned are in full exercise, Committee-work is both agreeable and useful to those who engage in it. Given the right material on which to work, and its tendency will be to form, polish, and vivify the Christian gentleman.

#### THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

The *Spectator* protests against the presumed future Queen of these realms being regarded as a Danish Princess. This is a strange error, for Princess Alexandra is as pure a German as ever was born within the limits of the Confederation, and belongs, not only by birth, but blood relationship and descent, through many centuries, to the main branch of the Teutonic race. Indeed, the family of the Dukes of Holstein trace their origin to the very beginning of German history: the period long before the Roman invasion, when boars and wolves were plentiful in the Vaterland, and houses scarce. The ancestors of the line early acquired property on the banks of the Lower Elbe, built themselves a strong Schloss, did a little in the Raubritter line, and finally settled down as pious bishops of Lübeck and counts of Holstein. The non-existence of a German law of primogeniture made them split subsequently into many branches, which, however, have been gradually reduced to the three now existing houses. These are the lines of Holstein-Gottorp, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. The first-named branch, as is well known, attained through marriage to the throne of Russia; but the latter two have always remained in Germany, though forming matrimonial alliances, like all the rest of German families, with the other Royal houses of Europe, and particularly with Denmark and Sweden. During the unfortunate quarrel between Denmark and Germany, springing out of

the personal connexion of the Danish King with the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein—of very much the same character as the late union, now happily extinct, between Hanover and Great Britain—the whole of the members of the two branches of the princely Schleswig-Holstein family ranged themselves on the side of the Confederation, with the sole exception of Duke Christian of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, the father of Princess Alexandra. According to his friends, he was solely guided by motives of justice in this step; while his enemies insisted that ambition had led him away from the rest of his family. It seemed a justification of the latter assertion when, not long after the cessation of the Schleswig-Holstein war, Prince Christian was nominated to the succession of the Danish throne, over the head of three of his own brothers, and a number of other relations who, in the absence of direct descendants of the reigning king, could lay claim to the crown in the natural order of lineage. There was a strong party in Denmark by no means favourable to this arrangement; but Russian influence, it is believed, carried the day, and in July, 1853, the Chamber of Deputies of Copenhagen passed a law by which Duke Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was declared heir to the Danish throne, to succeed after the death of King Frederick VII. and his aged uncle. The Duke thereupon accepted the title of Prince in Denmark, and it may be that this is the reason why English newspapers describe the bride of the Prince of Wales as a Danish Princess. It is much the same kind of error as if the sons of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the proposed heirs of King Otto I., were to be called Greek gentlemen. On the maternal side Princess Alexandra is closely related to our own Royal family, the Duchess of Cambridge being her grandfather's sister. This grandfather, Landgraf Wilhelm, is presumptive heir of the ill-governed electorate of Hesse-Cassel, either in his own person or that of his son, Prince Frederic. The Landgraf, now seventy-five years old, is possessed of considerable private property in various parts of Germany, and it is said that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with his granddaughter will take place at one of his country seats, the beautiful chateau of Rumpenheim, near Frankfurt, on the left bank of the Main.

#### THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the City of London Relief Committee on Friday it was stated that the sum already collected by the committee amounted to upwards of 48,000*l.*, of which 3,000*l.* was received last week. Several sums were allocated for distribution. It appears that the Manchester Committee, of which Colonel Wilson Patten is Secretary, had represented that the funds of the London Committee were in certain cases distributed without the necessary local knowledge, and that abuses had consequently occurred; but the Lord Mayor, with the full consent on Friday of the London Committee, decided on still pursuing the system of separate administration in preference to placing the London funds at the disposal of the Central Committee. The letters laid before the committee on Friday contained many particulars as to the degree and character of the privation in the districts from which they emanated. Mr. Lea, the hon. secretary to the Wigan Committee, writing on Thursday last, states that 9,500 factory hands and weavers are now wholly out of work there; 400 or 500 are working short time, and it is apprehended that before the end of next week the whole of the factory population will be unemployed. Out of 37,658, the population of Wigan, 12,074 persons are receiving relief. Mr. Ashworth, Treasurer of the Rawtenstall Committee (near Manchester), says that a house-to-house visitation there on the 21st of August showed a total operative population of 5,463, of whom 1,169 were wholly employed, 1,143 partially, and 3,161 entirely out of work. The wholly unemployed had increased on Tuesday last to 3,831, or 70 per cent. of the entire population. At Heywood, near Manchester, out of a population of 19,634, 2,143 were relieved last week by the guardians, and 2,055 by the local committee, while the applications to the latter in the current week had been increased by about 1,000. At Stockport 7,018, out of a population of 54,680 (the mill-hands numbering 18,700) were wholly unemployed on Wednesday last, 3,639 were working full time, and 8,060 2½ days a week on an average. Including other trades, the unemployed number about 8,000, the loss in weekly wages being about 6,500*l.* This week the number receiving parochial relief is 6,423, and 10,428 are aided by the Relief Committees. On Saturday no less than 3,645*l.* was received by the Lord Mayor's Committee, including 1,000*l.* from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (the seventh thousand), 1,000*l.* from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1,000*l.* from Messrs. Rothschild, and 286*l.* from Foochow.

The last official returns show an increase of 3,870 in the number of paupers relieved in the first week of September as compared with the last week of August, being a total of 134,260 persons in the receipt of parochial relief in Lancashire.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, at Manchester, on Monday, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair, it was reported that Mr. Henry B. H. Blundell, of Liverpool, who is at present in Canada with his regiment, has just communicated to his agent in Liverpool his intention of placing at the disposal of the Liverpool committee 5,000 tons of coal for the relief of the Lancashire distress. The committee passed a resolution in favour of receiving gifts of clothes, blankets, and other articles and materials for the employment of

women and girls in preparing clothing for the winter in sewing classes or otherwise. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that many children in receipt of relief were likely to be withdrawn from schools unless provision were made in the relief given for the payment of the ordinary school fees. Mr. Farnall reminded the committee that under Mr. Evelyn Denison's Act the Boards of Guardians had power to send the children of persons in receipt of out-door relief to school, and to provide for the payment of the school fees. Mr. Farnall also stated that these powers are extended by an Act of the last session. It was stated that the Bishop of Salisbury had signified his intention to issue a pastoral letter, if necessary, for congregational collections throughout the diocese. Amongst the grants made was one to Ribchester of 25*l.*, with an intimation that the committee will not be inclined to make any further grant until a subscription has been entered into, and until neighbouring landed proprietors have been invited to contribute to it. It was reported that the 5,500*l.* subscribed in Australia had been received and deposited in the bank; also that a very considerable further remittance was expected.

At a Birmingham meeting held last week, a resolution to form a fund for the relief of the sufferers was adopted, and a very handsome sum was subscribed before the meeting broke up.

Our reporter writes (says the *Times*) from Stockport, the case of which can hardly be much worse than the average in the cotton district. He describes 28,000 persons either altogether without employment, or only just sufficiently employed to earn the scanty sum which otherwise it would be necessary to give them. Of this number 16,000 entirely depend on the rates or Relief Fund, and the average weekly income of each individual is estimated at sixteen pence. This implies the lowest rate of sustenance endurable in this country. Rents, of course, are in abeyance. For the present we do not want fires. Clothing has been patched and darned, and still holds together. The shopkeepers are ruined. Our reporter takes, very naturally, the physical side of the question, with some of its moral aspects. He says these people must have more. The Relief Committees and the Union Boards must be more liberal. The millowners and landowners must come down with their money. These 28,000 people will starve and degenerate; they will take to vice, to violence, to disaffection, to anything that shall promise a relief from the horrors of low starvation.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, which the *Times* reporter next visited, he found the distress greater than at Stockport, though the Guardians have managed to keep the rates down to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. There can scarcely be said to be a second agency for the relief of distress. Up to April the local subscriptions amounted to 700*l.*, which has long been exhausted. He says that political and sectarian differences greatly impede co-operation.

About a fortnight ago, either because the distress had increased so rapidly as to startle them for the consequences of their inaction, or from some other motive, a meeting was summoned of the millowners and principal inhabitants, at which a second committee was nominated. Ten gentlemen present put down their names for the handsome sum of 2,800*l.*—one giving 1,000*l.*, and several others 500*l.*, and other subscriptions were promised. But the causes which brought the first effort to a dead stop seems to have interfered materially with the progress of the second. In naming the committee all ministers of religion were by a formal resolution excluded from it. This naturally gave great offence, and the result is that the old committee, which everybody thought defunct, has suddenly asserted its existence, and is putting forward its claim for contributions. Their rival claims are not yet composed.

Only ten firms have yet put down their names—the proprietors of the rest of the thirty-four mills of the town having thus far hung back. There is a population of quite 10,000 who are either unrelieved altogether, or are dependent on private charity or their own resources. The guardians have now about 9,000 cases on their books in the town, which they relieve at a cost of 480*l.* per week, and the number goes on increasing at the rate of 400 a-week. Their scale is 1*s.* per head per week, and 1*s.* extra where there is a family, for coals and such expenses. 20,000*l.* is the excess of payments over receipts at the savings-bank.

Savings of all sorts among the working people are pretty nearly exhausted now, nor is there much credit left, for the small shopkeepers have made so many bad debts that not a few of them are on the brink of ruin. Ashton beggars have found their way into every town of the district, and troops of young girls, singing and selling ballads, make regular tours, bringing home at the end of the week whatever they may have picked up in their wandering, and sometimes it is a very large addition to the resources of the family. I have heard of a company of six earning 1*l.* each in this way after all expenses had been paid. Some preventative for the certain demoralisation which will follow on these habits is urgently required.

There are two or three sewing-schools in the town, but at present they are on too small a scale to produce much effect.

It is stated that at Blackburn at the present time there are about 650 women employed at sewing and knitting at workrooms connected with the Established Church, the Nonconformist chapels, and the Roman Catholic churches, that there were hundreds of others anxious to attend the workrooms, but that the lack of funds rendered the school authorities unable to employ them.

At Glasgow the distress is very great and serious, there being no less than 5,000 persons out of employment, while 9,000 more are working at half-time; and that out of a population of 25,000 people dependent directly or indirectly on the cotton trade. Of the

5,000 out of employment it is lamentable that most of them are young women.

The following extract from the last number of *Fraser's Magazine* is a well-deserved and discriminating tribute to the patience and endurance of the operatives of Lancashire:—

"If you compare, as some do, their moral and social condition with a certain ideal standard of excellence, you will doubtless find it low enough in the scale; if you compare it with society as it exists, making due allowance for natural disadvantages, you will discover that it contains the same elements of good and evil as any other social grade. If our operatives are deficient in some moral qualities, they excel in others. From the better class of them there is but a very small percentage of the criminals of our country; and the fact that crime is not increased by poverty, as is evidenced at the present period, proves that the principle of honesty is not an unstable one among them. There is a scum of society which supplies the cases for our courts of justice; but this is not affected for good or ill by depression in trade. And in firm endurance our working people stand out from every other class; they are enabled by habit to live on a very little, and the precarious state of employment at most periods has brought them to look want boldly in the face. In protracted seasons of distress, however, they have to summon forth their utmost powers of endurance. Not that they all feel alike, even under the same weight of pressure. In sensibility to suffering there is a great difference among them, according to the character of the individual or the family. Some go for parochial aid without any great degree of sensitiveness, and can rough the jostling with relieving officers and boards of guardians without much shrinking; though this is rather an Irish than an English characteristic. Others will bear the keenest pinchings of poverty without allowing even friends to know that they are in want. We have often observed this in the respectable class of young women upon whom depends the support of the house. When two or three are earning their ten shillings a week each, they can live respectably; but their wages, suppose, sink to one-half, perhaps to a quarter—then comes the pinch; and yet we have found sometimes that they will live in the most sparing manner, in order to maintain an outward appearance of respectability; and probably one who might wish to render assistance to such, will first discover their disguised penury from the fading colour on their cheeks, indicating a want of necessary food. Some, again, bear privation with a sullen endurance; they have never been provident, and they cannot come out of the furnace much worse than they went in, if only they can subsist at all. Others have prided themselves on their honest independence and provident habits; they have probably laid up money in the savings-bank, or put it out in some other investment; they live in comfortable houses, they have gathered round them a sufficient stock of substantial furniture, their families have good clothes for week-day and Sunday. In such households as these the conflict is intense, and the more so, inasmuch as it is the struggle of sensibility rather than of material want, investments are sinking, furniture is going, clothes are disappearing, and this gradual deterioration is accompanied by that dignified pride which shrinks from an appearance, much more a parade of poverty. Such cases as these it is always most difficult to relieve, while most of all they claim the moral and material sympathy of every benevolent heart."

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Pope has withdrawn from the contest. The candidates are now Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Serjeant Shee. The latter has published a placard, in which he "emphatically contradicts" a rumour that he did not intend to go to the poll, and states his intention of "polling to the last man." The *Staffordshire Advertiser* says:—"It is not anticipated that Serjeant Shee will poll a great many votes, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that he may poll a number sufficient to turn the scale against Mr. Grenfell." Mr. Beresford Hope, in addressing a meeting of the electors last week, thus referred to the American contest:—

At a meeting held on Monday evening in another township in the borough, a letter was read from an eminent politician exhorting the electors not to send him (Mr. Hope) to Parliament because of his views on the American question. The letter from that eminent politician was in something like these terms, "Do not send to Parliament a man who distinguishes himself by his virulent and disgraceful attacks upon the American President and people—attacks which make it the duty of every enemy of despotism to oppose him." Was John Bright, the great Birmingham orator, who stood by Napoleon and Lincoln, to dictate to the freemen in the borough of Stoke? He (Mr. Hope) had spoken in favour of the Southern Confederacy, and would do so again. He was not blind to that slavery which existed in the Confederate States. He had privately to Southerners, and in his published speeches, denounced in the strongest terms that horrible system, but he maintained that for that system England, in the first place, in the second place the Northern States—New York above all—New York that mortgaged all the South—New York that sent its slaves to Cuba—were responsible. If he should be in Parliament, as he expected to be, next February, he would not lend himself to any knot of men who would adopt a course to render the question a complicated one, by petitioning President Lincoln; but when the opportunity offered itself, when England might do so with safety, with dignity, and in the name of suffering Lancashire, in the name of the heroic Confederation, in the name of humanity, his voice should be raised for terminating the war by placing the Confederate States amongst the Governments of the world.

Speaking of the question of Church-rates he said:—

He was in favour of a compromise—not a surrender of principle, but such a compromise as would relieve the consciences of those who objected to pay the rates, but retain the old system—a system as old as the Saxon monarchy—so that those who were supporters of the Church might pay those rates if they were disposed. He was a Churchman because he believed the Church of England to be consistent with the Word of God; but the State did not necessarily look upon every Briton as

a member of the Established Church. Such a compromise as he suggested was the only true solution of a difficult question. Non-exemption of those who objected to pay the rates was tyranny to the Nonconformists, whilst the principle proposed by Sir J. Trelawny was tyranny to the Church and to the Constitution.

Mr. Hope and Mr. Grenfell have exchanged letters about a charge Mr. Grenfell made, that Mr. Hope had given a brief to Mr. Serjeant Shee to start there as a third candidate, to divide the Liberal party. Mr. Hope indignantly repudiates the charge, which he thinks would, if true, cover him with disgrace. Mr. Grenfell replies, that he does not see why Mr. Hope, who has had more experience than he in elections, should think it more disgraceful to use Serjeant Shee than to use any other means of corruption. Mr. Hope retorts that Mr. Grenfell, having had some experience in official life, knows what means of corruption are the most disgraceful better than he, who for his own part will use none at all. Mr. Serjeant Shee, for his part, denies that he is guilty of "the personal pecuniary baseness" of acting for Mr. Hope.

EXETER.—After due consideration, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., has formally accepted the invitation of the Liberal Association, given him to stand as one of the candidates for the representation of Exeter in the Liberal interest, at the next general election. At a meeting of Liberal electors held last week, Mr. Coleridge explained his political views. He said he was "a thorough Liberal," and in favour of the ballot. Although he would vote for Lord Palmerston on most measures, yet he should only be too happy to see that statesman bring forward even more advanced measures than those which he at present seemed inclined to do. Lord Palmerston was not immortal, and when he had passed away and another filled his place, he hoped that that Minister would give the country the benefit of more advanced measures. He hoped that a larger measure of power would be given to the democratic party than that which they now possessed. After other remarks the learned gentleman alluded to the disputed question of Church-rates:—

He said that he would not vote for their entire abolition. His views were that Dissenters who had conscientious objections to paying Church-rates should be exempt from doing so; but he thought that Churchmen should be compelled to uphold the fabric of the Church, and also the national system.

A charge had been brought against him that he was a Tractarian:—

Now, he would not deny that he sprang from a family whose views were Puseyite, and he certainly did belong to what was called the High-Church party. He liked to look at a beautiful window in a church, or a wall with some architectural beauty. But still he objected to some of the Tractarian forms which were adopted at some churches, and therein he differed from some of his family. But he wished to say that the views of his family had been greatly misrepresented, and that simply because they had not objected to many of the forms and ceremonies which were used by their party, and of which they disapproved, though they did not openly object to them—and that because they believed that their party followed them from the purest motives and from religious convictions.

Mr. Coleridge also spoke on several other subjects, and he sat down, having apparently produced a very favourable impression.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

There is a falling off of 15,549 in the total number of visitors to the Exhibition last week compared with the corresponding week of 1851, as will be seen from the following return:—

	1851.	1862.
Monday (1 <i>s.</i> )	56,852	51,024
Tuesday (1 <i>s.</i> )	58,015	54,292
Wednesday (1 <i>s.</i> )	50,106	40,913
Thursday (1 <i>s.</i> )	54,827	54,191
Friday (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> )	17,959	21,451
Saturday (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> )	16,273	16,612
Total...	254,032	238,483

On Monday there were 50,682 persons present.

The total admissions up to the end of last week were 4,452,423, against 4,647,263 for the same period in 1851.

At a meeting of the creditors of M. Veillard, the refreshment contractor at the International Exhibition, it was resolved to wind up his affairs under a deed of arrangement. A dividend of 5*s.* in the pound is spoken of.

On Monday, at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners, held at Earl Granville's house, the question as to the day of closing was finally settled, the date fixed, as we intimated it would be, being Saturday, the 1st of November next. It is stated that if the Exhibition ended on the 18th of October it would leave a considerable deficit to be met by the guarantors. If kept open till the 1st of November, this deficiency will be much reduced; but a deficiency of some 20,000*l.*, or perhaps 25,000*l.*, is likely to exist even then. This estimated loss the contractors have offered to make good, in order that the guarantors may not be called upon for a single farthing. As the matter now stands, the Commissioners have taken very nearly 400,000*l.*, and the time is close at hand when Messrs. Kelk and Lucas will be entitled to the receipts in payment of their third 100,000*l.* But if they claim this repayment of money which they have disbursed, it is certain that the guarantors would have to meet such a deficit as we have intimated, which would amount to a call of nearly 6 per cent. on their subscription. To their credit, however, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have at once stated that their first desire is to shield the guarantors from being called upon for anything, and

have virtually offered to give to the Commissioners out of their third 100,000*l.* whatever sum may be necessary to hold the guarantors harmless.

#### THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The following address from the Peace Society of London to the people of the United States has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Friends and Fellow-Christians,—More than sixteen months have elapsed since we ventured to address to you a few words of respectful and earnest entreaty against referring the dispute which agitated your country to the decision of the sword. Since then the evils of war have been brought home to your own experience with an impressiveness and force which make the language of respectful admonition we then employed, and, indeed, all human language, poor and powerless in comparison with the reality.

But the difficulties in which the war originated appear as far as ever from a satisfactory conclusion. And is it not necessarily so? How is it possible that conflicts of brute force can decide complex questions of moral and political right? Is it not the inevitable tendency of such conflicts to exasperate, rather than to conciliate, differences? And is not the time come when thoughtful and religious men among you should begin to ask yourselves the question, "Shall the sword devour for ever?"

We entreat you to believe, Christian friends, that apart altogether from political and commercial considerations, of any and every kind, there are myriads of Christian hearts in this country which are wrung with a very anguish of sympathy and sorrow at the desolating calamity which is laying waste your country. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? Are you not our nearest kindred among all the nations of the earth? Are we not united to you by the manifold ties of common race, language, literature, and religion? Are there not many of us bound to many of you by the closest moral and spiritual sympathies, by community of interests and action in great enterprises of Christian philanthropy, and by frequent acts of religious fellowship? How, then, can we witness the deplorable scenes of blood and misery now presented to us in your country without having our hearts rent with grief?

It is not merely the loss of precious human life, with the premature extinction of what incalculable capacities for usefulness in the service of God and man—not merely the enormous waste of wealth, which might have been turned to so many admirable purposes—not merely the prolonged agony of loving hearts, and the eternal desolation of families, which this war involves. More mournful to us than even these evils, fearful as they are, is the appalling moral damage it is inflicting on the national life and character; hardening the heart, searing the conscience, unchristianising the temper of the whole population. Nor is this deteriorating process likely to stop. It is in the nature of all war—emphatically so of all civil war—to become more ferocious in feeling, more bloody and barbarous in act, at every step in advance. There are not wanting ominous indications that this war also is rapidly developing the same tendencies, revealing to us, at no distant time, the probability of a series of retributions and reprisals, becoming ever more ruthless and savage, until humanity veils her face in horror at the prospect.

Is the time not come, we repeat, friends and fellow-Christians, when an attempt should be made to arrest this destructive conflict. We deprecate utterly all armed intervention, or any intervention at all, but such as you yourselves would willingly admit on the part of England or any European power, in your affairs. But surely the idea of a friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of your national dignity. We beseech you to reflect that, sooner or later, some method of peaceful adjustment must be adopted. There are only two alternative issues out of war—either the utter extermination of one party, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. None of you can wish the former. And is it not better at once to have recourse to the latter, before further blood is shed, and the feelings on both sides shall become hopelessly inflamed with animosity and vengeance?

We appeal especially to the religious portion of the community amongst you. Is not this one of the conjunctures by which the practical value and power of Christianity are to be tested? And shall American Christianity at such a crisis as this abdicate its high functions as the great reconciler, whose special business it is to calm the angry passions, and to keep before the minds of men the sublime lessons of the universal fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man?

The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon you. There is no great principle in which the friends of humanity are interested but must suffer incalculable injury by a prolongation of this conflict. We beseech you, therefore, friends and fellow-Christians, for the interests of civilisation, for the honour of free government, for the glory of Christ's Gospel, that you, the ministers of religion, and the conductors of the religious press especially, should put forth your influence to bring about a speedy settlement of a quarrel which at present is arresting the progress of civilisation, bringing disrepute upon all free government, retarding the triumphs of the Gospel, and causing the Name that is above every name to be blasphemed among the heathen through you.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.  
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

#### THE HARVEST.

(From the Times.)

A few days will now bring us to the close of the harvest. In the southern parts of the country the crops have already been housed, in the midland counties the work is nearly finished, and even in the northern districts it is anticipated that the end of this month will see the year's stock of wheat secured. It is natural to inquire with what results this work has been conducted, and what accounts are to be given of the harvest of 1862. We believe the results are unexpectedly favourable, and that we have good cause to be thankful for the fruits of the season.

We believe that our correspondent's estimate of it is very near the truth. It is not quite an average crop, but it is very little short of that mark. It is not so good a crop as was anticipated in the middle of May, but it is a much better one than was expected in the middle of July. A wet, cold, and tempestuous summer dashed the hopes suggested by a cheerful and promising spring; but a warm, sunny autumn has brought us round again, and almost restored the balance. Our reports from the various corn-markets of the kingdom lead exactly to this conclusion. In many quarters it is freely acknowledged that the yield is better than was expected both in quantity and quality; in fact, that is the prevailing view of things. There is a difference, of course, between different districts, different soils, and different varieties of wheat; but, taken altogether, the crops are allowed to approximate more closely to an "average" than was thought probable six weeks ago. The harvest will not be remarkable for abundance, but neither will it be materially deficient. We have been speaking, too, of wheat only, whereas there are other crops to be considered in the estimate of the earth's yield. Barley, oats, potatoes, and "root" crops are second in importance to wheat alone, and of these crops excellent accounts are given. Potatoes in particular are remarkably fine and plentiful—not absolutely or in all places free from disease, but still exceedingly good, and likely to be cheap. Well, therefore, may we look with gratitude on the gifts of the season.

It happens also, from a coincidence of causes, that we have lately received very large consignments of American grain. In 1861 we had imported by the end of July more than twice as much as in 1860, and this year we have even advanced on the importations of 1861. This was partly owing to the apprehensions felt for our own harvest in the summer, and partly to the position of the Americans, who have found it as necessary to sell as we to buy. The demands of the civil war make them large customers of ours for arms and munitions, and in return for these supplies they have nothing to send us but corn. Since the end, too, of July last the arrivals of corn from America have been continued on a large scale, having been calculated on the chances of deficiency at home. In fact, we stood prepared in some degree for a poor harvest before harvest work began, and are now, therefore, in no danger of short supplies. In America the crops are represented as exceedingly abundant, nor does the war appear as yet to have materially affected this branch of transatlantic agriculture.

The harvest of 1860 was decidedly below the average, though even in that year the autumn brought some unexpectedly fine weather, and our importations were accordingly large in 1861. Last year the crops, though of peculiarly good quality, were deficient in quantity, and our receipts from abroad, therefore, have been still continued. But it is to be observed that in this, as in other matters, we are by no means dependent on a single source of supply. America has no monopoly of the corn trade. If the war had destroyed the agriculture of the Western States, we could have procured the grain we needed from other countries. Just now, indeed, our exports are far more valuable to the Federals than theirs are to us. There are many materials and manufactures which they would have some difficulty in obtaining anywhere but in England, whereas we can obtain corn from all quarters of the world. Occasionally, indeed, we find that America sends us very little. Last year and the year before we received large quantities from American ports, but in 1860, up to the end of July, as many as 83 out of every 100 quarters of wheat imported were of European growth, the then United States having sent us but 11 per cent. of our whole receipts. In the present year, too, it is likely to be a question whether the Americans, situated as they now are, will be able to sustain the competition with which they may meet. France and Germany may possibly undersell them.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

##### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales, the Prince Christian and the Princesses Alexandra and Maria of Denmark, and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, rode on horseback on the Boulevards of the city. The Royal party were everywhere received with acclamations by the people. The illustrious party also visited the field of Waterloo. On Thursday they inspected the ruins of Abbey Villers. They have also made other excursions. On Monday they were present at a grand review of the garrison of Brussels.

"The betrothal of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark," says a Brussels letter in the *Journal de Liège*, "took place on the 9th at the Palace of Laeken, in presence of the King of the Belgians. After the ceremony a grand dinner was given, at which, in addition to the Royal visitors and their suites, the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, with several members of the English and Danish diplomatic bodies, were present."

The daily papers of Monday publish the following:—

We understand, from an authorised communication, that the Prince of Wales's marriage to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark has been privately settled at Brussels; that it is one based entirely upon mutual affection and the personal merits of the young Princess; and that it is in no way connected with political considerations.

The revered Prince Consort, whose sole object was the welfare and happiness of his children, had been long

convinced that this was a most desirable marriage. The knowledge of this is itself a source of deep gratification to the Queen, and will be most satisfactory to the country.

The Queen and Royal family have walked or driven daily since their arrival in the beautiful woods about Rheinfeltsbrunn. Her Majesty has received frequent visits from the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, who are resident at Friedrichsroda. Earl Russell remains at Gotha.

Prince Alfred has not been in Brussels with the Prince of Wales, as stated by telegraph, but was at Gotha for some time before the arrival of the Queen, in order to receive her Majesty.

The Crown Princess of Prussia will proceed to Rheinfeltsbrunn in a short time, as will also the Princess Louis of Hesse, and thus the whole of the Royal family will be assembled.

It is said that a marriage has been decided on between a brother of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark and a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Michael of Russia left England for the Continent on Friday.

Baron Ricasoli, the distinguished Italian statesman, has just visited Norfolk, for the purpose of making himself practically acquainted with the system of agriculture pursued in that county.

Mr. Cobden, who has been in the Highlands, and is now visiting Mr. Baxter, M.P., in Dundee, has declined to take part in a proposed demonstration in his honour at Glasgow.

It is stated that the great reductions which have commenced in Woolwich Arsenal will amount to a total of 6,000 persons.

The Home Secretary has just sent a notification to the proprietors of the various music-halls and gardens, warning them that, in the event of a fatal accident occurring on the tight rope or trapèze, they (the proprietors) will be liable to indictment for manslaughter.

Mr. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, has been suffering for some days from a sharp attack of diphtheria, but the worst symptoms have disappeared.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Monday for Broadlands, his lordship's seat near Romsey, Hants. A select party will assemble at the noble Premier's country seat at the close of the week.

The public dinner to be given by Northumbrians to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., which has been for some time past in contemplation, is fixed to come off in the Town-hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 7th of October. The Mayor will preside, and among the gentlemen who have promised to act personally as stewards are the Earl of Durham, Sir George Grey, M.P., Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Hatt, M.P., Mr. Ingham, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. E. Potter, M.P., Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P. (Recorder of Newcastle), the Attorney-General, and Mr. G. Ridley, President of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce.

The Queen in Council has ordered that it shall be lawful for Mr. H. N. Lay and Captain Osborn, R.N., to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China, and to enlist British subjects for the same.

THE DISEASE AMONGST SHEEP.—A *London Gazette Extraordinary* contains an order in Council on the malignant disease in sheep, prohibiting the removal of any sheep or lambs in the district surrounding Devizes, and ordering infected animals to be buried five feet deep, and covered with quicklime. Other general restrictions are laid down, and the order is to remain in force for three months. A penalty of 20*l.* for non-compliance is imposed. The flockmasters and breeders have just formed an association especially for the purpose of restraining the disease by mutual co-operation. It is stated that the smallpox has broken out in Lincolnshire, to the dismay of flockmasters. The veterinarians are busily engaged in the Deepings and their vicinity, with but faint hope of exterminating this dreadful calamity.

CRIME IN 1861.—421,891 persons—three per cent. more than in the previous year—were proceeded against, summarily or by indictment, in England and Wales in the year 1861. The commitments for trial for the more serious offences were 18,326—a number which is 14 per cent. more than 1860, and 8 per cent. more than the average of the three years 1858-60. In regard to that class of crime which is ascribed to the existence of a criminal class rather than to the general community, the commitments for offences against property with violence increased 38 per cent. as compared with 1860; or, taking some of the items separately, the increase in commitments for burglary was 41 per cent.; housebreaking, 56 per cent.; robbery and assaults to rob by persons armed, in company, &c., 18 per cent. In commitments for offences against property without violence there was an increase in simple larcenies, embezzlement, fraud, and receiving stolen goods. In the cases proceeded against summarily before the magistrates, there was also an increase of 17 per cent. in the charges for stealing. In the police returns of the number of indictable offences committed in the year, so far as known to them, the offences against property with violence are stated to have been 5,062, one-fourth more than in 1860. The criminal tables state that the number of persons committed for trial in Ireland in 1861 for indictable offences was 5,586, an increase of 3.7 per cent. over 1860; in Scotland, for the same class of offences, 3,229, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. The convictions in 1861 for indictable offences were 13,879 in England, an increase of 15 per cent. over 1860; in Ireland, 3,271, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. 6,032 persons were sentenced to penal servitude in the United Kingdom in 1861.

## Literature.

## PRESENT DISCUSSIONS ON REVELATION.\*

Whatever heretical associations may, in the minds of some persons, gather about the name of Mr. McLeod Campbell, it is to him that we owe the production of one of the most wisely-conceived and soundly-reasoned works on the divine authority of Revelation, that has appeared in the whole course of recent controversy on the subject. Admitting himself that too much importance may have been attached to the notorious book which has created the greatest sensation ever felt through the modern English Church, Mr. Campbell considers that we can none of us have passed through the discussion it has raised, without finding ourselves forced on a question of deepest and most real interest; namely, the relation of the obligation of faith, and of the sin of unbelief, to the inherent authority of truth, and the self-evidencing nature of divine light. He has therefore written with special reference to the present time; yet not controversially coming into direct contact with debated questions, but taking such ground as overlooks and commands them, rather than involves a close and detailed conflict with them. Of the three classes of persons whose feelings have been present to his mind,—those whose faith in Revelation rests on the assumed authority of the Church,—those who have ceased to believe in Revelation,—and those who have a true faith in Revelation, being themselves in the light of the truth which it reveals,—the latter, perhaps, will derive most advantage from the author's "thoughts," in the strengthening of their faith; but the others may be also profited by the clear suggestion of the real question at issue, and by the indication of a ground which is as unfavourable to superstition as it is impregnable to unbelief.

Mr. Campbell, quoting the words of Paul to the Galatians, "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed," argues that "no language could express more strongly the independent character of faith. Having received the truth, they were expected to hold it, with a confidence altogether irrespective of the channel through which they had received it: so absolutely so, that the Apostle's unsaying what he had taught, would not justify their ceasing to believe." Nothing, it is urged, could more contribute to a desirable result from present controversies, than "increased simplicity and decision in taking that high ground, on the subject of faith, which we see the Apostle taking,"—to descend to ground lower than that, is to cease to be God's witnesses. Not that we are to cast aside as valueless the "traditional faith" with which opposers may taunt us. We are readily to admit the presence of a traditional acceptance, as at least one element in all ordinary faith in Revelation: and justly so; for though there be tradition of error, it can not take from the value of the tradition of truth; and we, with intelligent thanks to Him of whose grace it is that we receive the Bible by tradition from our fathers—coming to us commended by their faith, and with the prestige of their authority,—can claim much that is yet due for a traditional faith, because it is *not merely* traditional, and is not held to preclude or destroy the moral or spiritual element, when the teaching is either moral or spiritual. But, Mr. Campbell strongly urges, that we have to recognise the fact that the *independent faith* of children of the light and of the day, who, being themselves truly in the light of that which is revealed, are qualified by experience for being witnesses for the self-evidencing nature of that light (though this is not the form of consciousness and of testimony now common among us), is that which is absolutely required by the Apostle,—that which alone permits questions as to the ultimate warrant of faith in Revelation to be decisively settled, and which secures the divine authority which belongs to the Bible on the ground of *what it is*. "A true Revelation of God must be its own witness:"—"its claim to faith consists in what it reveals." "If God, presented to the faith of man as He is, is not to be identified by the light of what He is, is not the idea of 'a Revelation' a contradiction, and 'faith an impossibility'?"

Mr. Campbell proceeds to apply his principle to the claim of any Church to stand between the individual soul and the Revelation; and to the taunt of infidelity that our deference to so-called Revelation is merely traditional. To the former he answers that the Church's interposition denies—first, to the divine Revelation the excellence of

being divine light, having the self-evidencing nature of light; and secondly, to man the dignity and birthright of that direct relation to God, the full knowledge of which it is the object of revelation to impart. Then to those who reject Revelation it is said, "We plead the antecedent and independent faith of our relation to God as the Father of our spirits, as justifying our faith in Revelation as His gift." "We cannot concede the reasonableness of unbelief;" "we may not make any concession that virtually contradicts our faith;"—if, when we assume this position of ours towards a revelation from our Father, "any would have us take up as a previous question the Fatherliness, or even the very existence of God, we must contend for the recognition of both, as belonging to a healthy and right state of mind." We have our controversy with Atheism, and with all forms of Theism that deny personal religion; but we cannot, in either case, leave our own high ground of faith, if the Bible has placed us in the light and we recognise it for Divine light; and we cannot concede that there is anything but unreason in unbelief. We should be glad here to follow the author in further applications of the principle on which he rests: and, especially, to quote some searchingly just remarks on the supposed antagonism of faith and knowledge; or, again, on the rejection of Revelation by those who have adopted the development theory of humanity, which assumes a process in which each step has its necessary causes in previous conditions; or, on the tendency of much argument for the being and attributes of God to weaken our sense of the moral obligation of faith in God.

Any teaching on the subject of Revelation at the present time may reasonably be expected to include a consideration of the subject of Inspiration. Mr. Campbell does not disappoint the expectation. In expressing the thoughts which satisfy his own mind, he avoids disputes about theories of Inspiration. If he himself has no very definite theory of the mode and extent of Inspiration, he has the clearest possible view of the difference between the Inspiration of Revelation and Inspiration of the Divine Life in man. He maintains with fullest conviction the absolute authority of Holy Scripture; yet acknowledges a vital personal acting of the Holy Spirit in the spirit of man, to which even the written revelation is subordinate. On the former point, as being deeply significant in present controversies, we gladly quote a very important passage from a writer so thoughtful, a thinker so profound:—

"A Divine Revelation is knowledge bestowed on us by God in the form of human thought and speech, the Holy Spirit employing men for this end. This is what we mean when we speak of the Scriptures as a Divine Revelation; while in a larger sense, all by which God utters Himself to us in creation and providence, and the divine constitution of things, is Revelation. But whether in the larger sense or in that which is more restricted, Revelation is really *Revelation* only as making something which God wills to communicate truly and perfectly known, as far as respects the utterance of it. To insist that a Revelation must express truly and perfectly what it is intended to convey, may seem superfluous; but readers who are familiar with the questions raised on this subject know that some, while acknowledging a peculiar and divine character to belong to the Scriptures, still hold that the nature of the human medium limits the extent to which divine light, coming through it, may be trusted. No doubt God's revelation of Himself through man, as also His revelation to man, is limited by what He Himself has made humanity to be; though when we think of humanity in the light of Christ the Son of God and the Son of Man, we may question how far we are justified in speaking of limits here at all. But it is one thing to say, that, because of human limits, what God can reveal of Himself to man is to be held to be less than what God is,—and it is quite another thing to say, that what God sees it good to reveal of Himself to man He cannot truly and effectually reveal through man,—that the medium must more or less colour and distort the light passing through it. This consistently held makes a revelation to man and a revelation through man equally impossible. If a man cannot transmit light without distorting it, then neither can he receive light without misconceiving it.

"The practical importance of this point is manifestly very great. If an inspired Apostle receives knowledge of a 'mystery hid from ages and generations,' and imparts that knowledge to us, conceiving truly and imparting truly, then it is only needful that we should be in the light of what he has written in order to be in the light of truth in that matter, so far as it has been God's purpose to reveal it. But if, after we know what the Apostle has written, and understand his words as he meant them to be understood, we have still to enquire how far it was possible for him to receive, and transmit truly, divine light,—how far his limits as a man, and besides these, his limits as an individual having a special mental history and education, have interfered with this, how can we call what is written a Divine Revelation at all?"

"I know that there are some who hesitate to receive the teaching of Prophets and Apostles as Revelation in the sense now stated, while still believing the Scriptures to contain higher and more important truth, and truth more to be traced to a divine source, than is to be found in any other writings: which truth they also study, setting themselves to separate it from the human element of error, the presence of which they assume. Certainly no problem as to disturbing forces could be more hopeless of solution than that seems to be, which on this system would meet us here at the threshold. But the conception of a Divine Revelation precludes such a

problem. As we believe that God, who teaches us knowledge of Himself by the works of His hands, teaches us also by holy Apostles and Prophets a higher knowledge than these His material works can convey, so we also believe that, in communicating that higher knowledge, He presents it to us pure and unmixed, as in the case of the lower knowledge He confessedly does. It is not doubted that a true and infallible testimony for God is borne by the heavens and the earth,—a testimony which if we can hear it will not deceive us. We believe it is so also when an inspired Apostle declares the Gospel of the grace of God."

Mr. Campbell has written a few suggestive thoughts on the evidence for Inspiration; on its necessary implication in those by whom the facts of Christianity are made known—if the facts are accepted, as indeed they are, even by those who attempt to deny their inspiration; and, again, on that new and strange reverence for the Bible which denies it the character of Revelation, discards the distinctive inspiration of its writers, finds it false in its pretensions and claims, but receives it as venerable, true in thought, and precious for mankind!—of which he says, "The divine fruit is professedly acknowledged, while we are asked to regard as a myth the divine tree—the True Vine—which bears it!" Justly, too, does he expose that strange and inconsistent state of mind, so characteristic of modern times, in which the facts of religion are regarded as difficulties to be explained away,—difficulties so great as to justify any extravagant theory, or any arbitrary process of criticism, by which they can be effectually removed, and the ideas embodied in them be set free: so different from "that divine order according to which the faith of the facts of Revelation, working by the love which they reveal, raises us to the light of the eternal life." So high a place and value are assigned to Revelation, as that it may be said, "It makes the light imparted by Inspiration to Prophets and Apostles, *ours*, as truly as it would be if the Inspiration had been granted to ourselves. No one not realising this can realise what that treasure is of which those would deprive us who could shake our faith in Revelation."

On the Inspiration of the Spiritual Life, Mr. Campbell, knowing how much the subject is neglected in religious teaching, or treated but as a dogma, and not as a living experience, has written with much fulness, earnestness, and power. Many things we might have chosen to express differently; but of the truth, and the fundamental significance to "the life of God in the soul of man," of almost all that he has written, all later thought and experience has profoundly convinced us. The philosophical objections to Inspiration, whether of Revelation, or through personal dealings of the Divine Spirit with human spirits, are not lost sight of; and the scientific theory of the universe, as an alternative to that solution of the problem of human life which is the substance of Revelation, is placed in immediate contrast with faith, that the extreme development of the two opposite principles may make what they severally are become more clear to us. But it is not anti-supernaturalism, ideology, or such other tendencies as the "Essays and Reviews" may represent, that are alone touched by Mr. Campbell's argument. It is against the school of Mansel, that a powerful passage is directed—from which we venture to quote at some length.

"I feel that, with whatever desire and purpose to subserve the great cause of revealed truth it has been uttered, no word has gone forth to men in this day more full of danger to faith than that which has cast doubt on the possibility of certain knowledge of God. Much acquaintance with the results of lawless and unfettered thought, in which divine Revelation and the individual teaching of the Holy Spirit have been together left out of account, may have led to the endeavour to make men pause by fixing their attention on the instrument with which they have been working in their professed quest of truth, and by shewing its inadequacy for the accomplishment of what they have intended. But though the course of men leaning to their own understanding may well move us to desire to shew them their error and their danger, the history of those who trust in the Lord with all their heart should leave no doubt as to the knowledge of God to which those may attain whom God teaches to know Himself. One aspect of the subject certainly was, 'What could men by thinking find out as to God?' But it had this other aspect also, 'What of Himself can God, by the Holy Spirit, reveal to men?' Surely, had the question taken this latter form, the risk would not have been run of limiting God in seeking to humble man."

"The conception of a 'regulative knowledge' which yet is not absolute knowledge, can have no place if we consider what that is which is to be regulated. The will of God as to us is not a will as to our actions, or even as to our thoughts—implying no deeper need than would be met by an answer to the questions, 'What are we to do?' 'What are we to think?'—the will of God as to us is a will as to what we are to be, and is determined by what God is. It follows that we cannot know what we are called to be unless we can know what God is. The transition in the mind of St. John from what God is to what we are called to be, and conversely, from what we are called to be to what God is, illustrates this. To change here the meaning of the word 'love' as used in reference to God and to man, is impossible, for this would destroy the Apostle's argument. The very nature, also, of that which God is, and wills us to be, still further determines that here no knowledge can be regulative that is not true and certain. God, who is love, wills us to dwell in love. But love in us is to be love to God; and

\* *Thoughts on Revelation, with special reference to the Present Time.* By JOHN McLEOD CAMPBELL. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

we cannot love an unknown God, however we might fear Him. If we could conceive of love in man to man leaving God out of account, and if the end of binding spirits thus to each other by a law of love were all that God contemplated—making love to be to them what instinct is to the community of co-operative bees—then God might have left us without the knowledge of what He is, for there would be no practical necessity for such knowledge:—and this is the supposition of those Theists who believe that God is, but do not believe that He invites us to live in the consciousness of a personal relation of love to Himself. But, apart from the fact that God not only is love, but is the fountain of love, and apart from that relation of the second commandment to the first which has already engaged our attention, the will of God, as He has made His will known to us, is just the opposite of such a supposition. We are called to love God—to love Him with all the heart and mind and soul and strength: and it is the manifestation of love as it is in God, coming forth to us in Christ, which is represented as revealing love to us, and as making love in us possible. I know the marvellous and merciful contradictions which abound in this region—contradictions between men's systems and their spirits; and that we are not called to judge their spirits, while we must endeavour to take their systems to be tested by what we know as light. Obeying this necessity, it may be our comfort to think that God may be accepting their spirits while He is shewing us what justifies us in condemning their systems. I have endeavoured to justify briefly the condemnation now expressed, and to indicate for the reader's serious consideration the grounds of my solemn conviction, that the question involved is even more important than that of the Inspiration of Revelation. He that could shake my confidence in the Inspiration of Revelation, would indeed rob me of my Bible as I know it—a treasure above all price. But he that could shake my confidence in the certainty of my knowledge of God—what can I say but that he would rob me of my God?

Here we must leave this small but important work. It is a refreshing and strengthening book. It is discursive, but not vague; and it will be found that all its parts are co-operative to its end. It is also written with more simplicity and elegance than any other works of the author. Our account of it is almost wholly in its own words: but if we have omitted any essential point, it is partly owing to the author's having given us neither *Contents*, nor *Index*, nor *marginal notes*, nor *head-lines*, to assist or correct our study.

#### THE GOSPEL IN THE MIRACLES.\*

There are few thoughtful persons who have not shared the sense of dissatisfaction expressed by Trench in his admirable "Notes on the *Miracles*," with this current designation of those proper works of our Lord. Least of all, were they mere wonders to set the curious and ignorant agape. Wonders indeed they were—manifestations of Him who was the "Wonder-ful;" attestations they were of His divine mission and personality: but to penetrate their true significance, demanding rather that submission of the spirit in faith and love which has lost wonderment in recognition of the "Son of God."

The present volume has for its object the development of the spiritual uses of the acts and words of our Lord in His exercise of divine power. Less systematic and exegetical than the excellent work of Trench to which we have referred, it has more direct and single purpose, and seems to us more deeply thoughtful and penetrating in its spiritual analysis. Indeed, it is long since we have met with a book of Scripture interpretation which has given us more real pleasure. There is an earnestness of purpose to comprehend those divine acts—not as though they were mere exercises for theological ingenuity, or themes for impressive words, but as involving the supreme love and righteousness from which they emanated—which can scarcely fail of imparting itself to the reader; and with this, nay inseparable from it, a sense of reality which formal commentary not seldom seems to lose. The writer's chief aim is to show that in the miracles Christ is presented to the soul as the object of true "Christian faith"; and that, while in the later books of the New Testament, this subject is treated more expressly and dogmatically, yet in this personal presentation of Christ in the Gospels and pre-eminently in these narratives which exhibit his Divinity in operation, the "Gospel" is as truly and essentially preached as afterwards it was by the apostles. Not that it was possible to apprehend the entire meaning of Christ's work until He had accomplished that "decease" whereof He spoke, and by the thought of which He was so sore "straitened." Though He "bore our sins and carried our infirmities" when first He began that wondrous life of sorrow and of love, yet till the sacrifice was complete, till the obedience and keen sorrows of that life had been consummated by the more marvellous obedience and keener sorrows of the cross, it would be impossible to enter into possession of the full riches of faith. A fuller revelation and a brighter enlightenment were to follow when He had "gone away"; but it is no less true, he urges, that when He gave Himself to the believing soul, that soul entered into pre-

cisely those relations toward the Saviour to which afterwards the preaching of the apostles and their successors was designed to lead.

This is ground which may be taken up from different and indeed opposite sides. From a side hostile to more fully-developed Christian doctrine, on the one hand, when the aim is to depreciate that doctrine by showing that the teaching of Christ contains all that is necessary to salvation:—from a side friendly to it, when the aim is to bring out into greater clearness the grand fact that the truth of God is at all times one, and that those attitudes of mind which perfect Christian doctrine most cherishes, must be the unalterable basis of true "religion." It is from this latter side that the author appears to approach his subject, though he not unreasonably deprecates the preciseness of statement without sufficient warrant of Scripture, with which some have attempted to erect into articles of Christian doctrine certain analogies which have been useful in indicating something of the nature of the propitiation of Christ. "Perhaps," he says, in speaking of the healing of the centurion's servant, "our faith must be like the centurion's in its simple willingness to accept his gift without asking how it is that it comes to be given." Those who strive to explain the atonement as "a transaction between Christ and His Father," remind one greatly of those who believed not in Christ's gift unless they saw the whole "miracle under their eyes, that they might be able to persuade themselves that they know 'to some extent how it was done' (p. 116). The analogy is just, though a little overstrained. Almighty power, when working upon His creation, even before our very eyes, is, and must remain, inscrutable. Even so inscrutable is the *modus operandi* of the "miracles" of Christ. But spirit may to some extent comprehend spirit; and St. Paul would not have spoken of "the manifold wisdom of God" as made known through Christ even unto "principalities and powers," were it not that it is possible for created intellects to grasp something of that wisdom and adaptation of means to an end in that greatest of Divine works, Redemption. But we should greatly misrepresent the author if we led our readers to suppose that he throws any doubt upon the mysterious connexion itself between the sufferings of Christ and the forgiveness of sins. He only deprecates a presumptuous and pragmatic inquiry into the precise nature of that connexion. And moreover, he thinks that merely to the witnesses of the gracious life of Christ it would have been "as clear as to us" to whom the doctrine of His sacrifice has been "expounded that He only took away our sorrows 'by bearing them Himself.'" "The Gospel that is preached to us tells of the accomplishment of the very same work which these men saw in progress, only we know now that the inevitable doom of sin extended to 'death.'" Rather than "as clear," we should think that so grand and deep a thought lay dim and half-realised in the hearts of those and those only who waited for "the salvation of Israel," and whose conceptions had drunk in spirituality from the later prophecy.

The writer brings out clearly the striking fact—or what would be a most striking and a most perplexing fact on any other hypothesis but that of Christ's divinity—that the perpetual tendency of His miracles is to lead those who were the objects of them to direct personal trust upon Himself. And the same is true of His direct teaching likewise. It was thus He "preached Christ"—by His personal presence and trust-inspiring words and deeds. In that beautiful and touching story of the demoniac at the foot of the Transfiguration-mount, how irresistibly does the whole conduct of our Saviour—as our author beautifully shows—tend to the result of prostrating the entire soul of the unhappy father at His feet, from his first doubting words, "If thou canst do anything," till the deep cry is wrung from his heart, "Lord, I believe, 'help thou my unbelief.'" What inconceivable profanity for even a Paul or a John to have brought things to such a consummation! But what a "Gospel-preaching," if He be indeed the Saviour of men, and rightfully entitled to their truthful allegiance. It is always with this underlying thought we must accept the dictum, that Christ's teaching is the model for that of one of us. When Christ taught, "Love your enemies, 'bless them that curse you,'" great as was the lesson, it came not alone, but with that faith-winning authority and grace which brought along with the obedience to the precept a submission of soul to Him who taught. Christ was the Gospel, in His life and in His death, and so those who preach not Him, though expounding many of those moral and religious truths which fell from His lips, do yet not preach as did He, because Himself is absent from their preaching.

Mr. Smith has not attempted a systematic examination of the miracles. That indeed would be needless after Trench; but he has taken cer-

tain of them which appear to him characteristic, and made them the basis of a series of discourses. The following is the order adopted:—

- I. Christ's call. [St. Peter and the miraculous draught of fishes.]
- II. Christ's instruction. [The disciples in the storm.]
- III. Christ's gift to the single mind. [The nobleman.]
- IV. Christ His own best gift. [The father of the lunatic.]
- V. Christ's gift to the simplicity of babes. [The woman with an issue of blood.]
- VI. Christ's gift to the understanding of men. [The centurion.]
- VII. Strait is the gate to Christ's gift. [The Syrophenician woman.]
- VIII. Christ's gift tries the heart. [The lepers.]
- IX. Work for Christ grounded in His gift. [The Gadarene demoniac.]
- X. Christ's gifts increased to honest work. [The blind man.]
- XI. Christ's gift Eternal Life. [Lazarus.]
- XII. Christ's miracle the sign of His patience. [Malchus.]

We cannot, of course, here enter into a detailed examination of the way in which these subjects are treated. The discourses based upon Christ's call to Peter, on the child that was a lunatic, on the trying of the hearts of the healed lepers, on Christ's "patience" when he healed Malchus, seem to us especially admirable. And there is very little of that besetting sin of regular commentators, finding uses which seem to be required rather than such as are actually given. To these discourses is added a short chapter on the philosophical aspect of "miracles," which may be useful to some. Like the whole of the book, it is the evident production of a well-furnished, accomplished, and thoughtful mind. For ourselves, we have long been too impatient of the so-called philosophical argument against miracles to bestow much labour upon it. The case lies in a nutshell. If there is a Supreme personal Being—and without such a Being all religion is a mockery—He may, according to His Will, depart from His wonted procedure: and it would be simple presumption in any finite intelligence to say what He can do and what He cannot. The only question is *what He has done*, where testimony is our guide. We fear no arguments and no discoveries of science to force us from this position.

In conclusion, we shall, perhaps, best serve the purpose of this notice, which is to invite attention to a book we have ourselves read with interest, and, we hope, not without profit, by quoting one of the numerous passages we have marked. The following refers to the cry "Depart from me," extorted from Peter by the display of Divine power in the miraculous draught of fishes:—

"St. Peter knew when he uttered this cry, what a holy presence this was, how holy he must be content to be if he was to dwell in it. But he learned to endure it—he learned the blessed truth of Christ's love in His holiness. But, alas! he learned to endure it too easily; he passed from one extreme into another, from fear to familiarity. There was now fixed in his mind a sense of Christ's love and His worthiness to be loved, which never departed from him. Never could Simon, having rendered up his fear at the Lord's command, become again the same man he had been before he had thus given himself to Christ. But, alas! he might have become something worse. Satan still desired and hoped to have him, and deadly and dangerous sin was still possible for him, and the prayers of Jesus alone kept alive the little spark of faith in him, which, if it had gone out, would have left him never to be renewed to repentance. And there were times in his after life when the existence of his faith and love was only to be discerned by the exquisite pain which they imparted to the remembrance of his sin. For a season came to him when long after he thought that the fear which here prompted him to cry to Christ, 'Depart,' had passed away, he did again utter the self same dreadful prayer. He uttered it not with his lips but with his heart, when in faithless confidence he renounced his master. And the sad desire to be alive and without Christ was then answered, not in truth by His final departure from the faithless heart, but by such an abandonment of it to its sin as made the disciple shudder and weep bitter tears when he thought of the fate that would have befallen him, had Christ taken as the true expression of his mind, the words, 'I know not the man.' 'Be not high-minded, but fear,' the history of Peter seems to warn us, for there is a sense in which Christ says to us 'fear' instead of 'fear not.' . . . When we have unlearned our fear of Christ, may God grant us to retain our fear of ourselves, to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation, lest under the guise of dependence upon grace, there should enter into us a subtler form of dependence upon self. . . . Let us pray that we may never cease to ask as one temptation after another seeks to draw us from Christ, that question of Simon's, so unlike our present words—a question asked to our own hearts as well as to Christ—'To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life.'"

#### THE PARSEE RELIGION.\*

These two pamphlets furnish curious and interesting information respecting a remarkable

\* *The Parsee Religion*. By DADABHAI NAOROJI, Professor of Gujarati in the University of London. Pearson and Son, Bishopsgate-street.

*The Manners and Customs of the Parsees*. Ditto, ditto.

\* *The Gospel in the Miracles of Christ*. By the Rev. R. TRAVERS SMITH, M.A., Chaplain of St. Stephen's, Dublin. London; Smith and Elder.

people. The Parsees, often inaccurately described as "The Fire-worshippers"—fire being with them only a symbol of the Supreme—are the remnant in Persia and in India who have retained to the present day the religious belief of the ancient Persians, as established or reformed by Zoroaster. Accurate information respecting their doctrines is all the more important and interesting to us, because those who have sought to invalidate the unique position of the Jewish Scriptures, as the store-house of lofty and pure truth respecting God, have made out a large indebtedness on the part of those Scriptures to the Zoroastrian sacred books. Dadabhai Naoroji, being of a Parsee family, and brought up amongst them, is able to furnish us with many interesting particulars respecting his countrymen. Among other things, he describes the active struggle between "Young Parseeism" and old Parseeism" as at present going on. The Parsee of the old class, for example, persists in dining off a large brass or copper plate, whereon all the "dishes" of his dinner are spread at once in small heaps, and with his fingers for knives and forks; he takes his meals in isolation; he rubs himself with the offensive lotion called "nirang" when he rises from his bed, in order to drive away evil spirits; he is married by a long and tedious ceremony, and with absurd expenditure in dress and ornaments; and when he dies, his body is taken to the Dokma, or "Tower of Silence," as it is called, and there left to be entombed by the vultures: the "Young" Parsee, besides taking liberty to think for himself in strictly religious matters, has learned from his English neighbours to eat "like a Christian" with knives, forks and plates; to enjoy the society of ladies at table; to dispense with offensive ceremonials; to be married with economy and good sense; and, we believe, though we do not see it here stated, to forego the offices of vultures for sextons.

The sacred books of the Zoroastrians being in the extinct and little-known language of ancient Persia called Zend, have been less generally and accurately known than their great interest demands. Our readers may some of them not be aware that it was for a long time a moot point even whether the Zend was a real language at all, and not a mere ingenious fabrication of priests. The writer of these pamphlets—who, by the way, inaccurately calls himself Professor in the *University of London*, whereas the *University* has no Professors, but only the colleges connected with it—is obliged to avail himself of a translation into Gujarati, copious extracts and condensations from which form a great part—perhaps the most important part—of what he lays before us. The Parsee priests themselves are almost universally ignorant of Zend, and the prayers which have been retained from ancient times (so tenacious is heathenism of form, while the spirit is lost) are to the reciter a mere unintelligible jargon. For instruction, the vernacular is used, and we are furnished with a specimen of a "First Catechism," used in the education of Parsee children. We should, however, attach little importance to this manual as evidence respecting the original doctrines of Zoroaster, since it is of modern origin, and parts of it, as Professor Dadabhai points out, have evidently been written under the pressure of Christianity. Thus, for example, it is expressly stated that "there is no Saviour," but that "your Saviour is your deeds." The Zend-avesta itself, as here quoted, contains many striking and impressive moral precepts, and teaches the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. Zoroaster is, moreover, spoken of as proclaiming the unity of God; but his testimony on this point is somewhat obscured. Professor Dadabhai throws doubt on the generally received opinion, according to which the Supreme Being, designated "*Time without Bounds*," called into existence the opposing spirits Hormuzd and Ahriman, and through them all created things. Gibbon, in his statement of the articles of the faith of Zoroaster (chap. viii.), admits that this first original Being is rather "a metaphysical conception" than a real person; and in the extracts before us Hormuzd is, to all practical purposes, the Supreme Being of the Parsee. Hormuzd "is the highest, the greatest, the strictest, the all-wise, of the purest nature, the holiest, lover of gladness, the invisible among the invisible, the increaser. He created our soul, he moulded our body, he gave us existence." His blessing is invoked on the good and his vengeance upon the wicked; and to him prayer is made for forgiveness of sins. The evil spirits generally—Ahriman being a fallen one—are spoken of with abhorrence and contempt. Moreover the Parsee is taught to invoke and pray to various spirits and powers of nature—"gods many and lords many," though his highest worship is as we have seen reserved for the good spirit, Hormuzd. Professor Dadabhai does not profess to have exhibited the religious teachings of the Zend-avesta in their completeness: his extracts are all derived from one of its books

apparently the most elementary and important,—the Yazashné. We could have wished that his time and opportunities had enabled him to give us an analysis of the remaining books likewise. No doubt the great source of confusion with respect to this obscure subject, has been the mixing up of the original and simpler teachings of Zoroaster or Zerdusht with subsequent additions and refinements. Some remarkable parallels between the ritual observances of the Parsees and the book of Leviticus, seem almost to point to an acquaintance with the Hebrew Scriptures—a thing by no means impossible—on the part of the founders of the Zoroastrian system.

The struggle between Old and New, to which reference has been made, naturally goes on with most vigour among the Parsees of Bombay, who are far more intelligent and cultivated than their brethren of Farsistan. We should have been glad if the writer had given us some information as to the influence upon them of Christianity as well as of European manners. But his pamphlets are merely papers read before a Literary and Philosophical Society, and it would be unjust to expect from them the completeness of a substantive work.

*Ancient Empires: their Origin, Succession, and Results. With a Preliminary View of the Unity and First Migrations of Mankind.* Religious Tract Society.

This volume may be added to the list of works of higher literary pretensions which have within the last few years been issued by the Religious Tract Society. The name of the author has been in this case withheld, injudiciously, we think, and prejudicially to the credit of himself and his work. This is not a history, but a "review of history," the aim being to show how Ancient History converges upon the time of the Advent of Christ, that age at length, with marvellous coincidence of circumstances, yielding the needful conditions for the propagation of a true faith.

The author enters at some length into the preliminary question of the "unity and diffusion of the race." The argument to be derived from traces of common language is very properly insisted on, and it is reasonably argued that while the rude fragmentary languages of many uncivilised nations furnish no proofs of such a connexion, their altogether shifting and changeable condition equally incapacitates them from being advanced in disproof. But the writer is guilty of great over-statement in asserting that even for the languages of the civilised world—where China of course is not to be excluded—the resolution into unity is "a problem mastered" (p. 53). The utmost that can be said—and it may be said with confidence—is, that such a unity has been firmly established in the case of many languages once believed to be totally distinct; that between others not in the same manner connected, so much of community has been traced as to make out a probable case for original unity in them likewise; and that such results lead us with great probability to infer that even in cases where languages seem totally distinct there may yet have existed an original affinity, though now lost beyond recovery. The writer is misleading his reader, too, when he asserts of all such "ancient languages," that the same "artifice of formation is prevalent in them all" (p. 52). To say nothing of Chinese, whose "artifice of formation" is as different from that of Indo-European languages as can possibly be conceived, does he mean to say that what he asserts is true even of languages in such geographical proximity to each other as Hebrew and Greek, or Etruscan and Latin?

We are sorry so much stress is laid upon the four universal monarchies. The result is that the writer seems even to be in some perplexity because the fourth was not completed by the Conquest of Britain until half a century after Christ (p. 373). How about Parthia, which the learning and imagination of the "Paradise Regained" ought to have prevented his forgetting, and whose formidable menace to Rome all the bluster and brag of her poets is unable to hide or obscure?—or India, included even in the second Empire so called "universal"?—or China, already in possession of some of those arts of civilisation which remained for more than a millennium secrets to Europe? We thought that respectable figment, destitute of support as we believe it to be by sacred prophecy rightly viewed, had been ere now safely lodged in limbo. The prophetic vision of Daniel evidently refers to persons and powers whose careers had a direct bearing upon the course of Divine revelation and the establishment of the "Kingdom of Christ;" and in the interests of that revelation itself, it ought not to be further pressed. In some places the author speaks with a positiveness in interpreting the development of Divine purposes which appears to us unwarranted, and in others he sermonises too much. The death of men like Cicero, Horace, Virgil, Mæcenas, and others is a melancholy subject for contemplation, even while we rejoice in "light and immortality brought to light" by Him whom they knew not; but there is no justification for the statement (whence derived?) that "both Virgil and Horace expired in the thickness of doubt, if not of fearful apprehension"; or that "in the same profound ignorance, in the same forced levity, or in the same forebodings arising from consciousness of guilt, expired the gay and shrewd Mæcenas, and the calculating and sagacious Augustus "on the throne of the world" (p. 386). This is ex-

ceedingly morbid, and reminds of nothing so much as the taste which is gratified by the "Last dying speeches" and confessions of Newgate. The awful horrors of depravity and corruption developed under ancient paganism make us shudder till we have almost lost the heart to thank and bless Him "who hath made us to differ." But over the death-bed of men like those, nothing seems possible for us but reverential silence. The writer appears to exaggerate the hold still retained by Greek and Roman idolatry at the time of the Advent of Christ. "Idolatry," he says (p. 420), "thus stood fair for perpetuity and endurance, when Horace 'left the world, or Livy: as much so, apparently, as 'when the pyramids were founded.'" The picture of events converging upon Redemption would have been rendered far more striking, as it would have been more truthful, had the writer shown how even the imperfect and often capricious checks upon the conscience which were found in Paganism, had, ere this, quite given way, the mythology of early fancy and credulity becoming to all moderately intelligent persons "mere old wives' fables"; and how the human mind, thus spent and helpless, no less from the failure of its religions than its speculations, seemed prepared to yield itself up to Him who hath "the words of eternal life." It is into a moral world shaken to its foundations and crumbling in the dust that Christianity comes as a reconstructing power.

Still, in spite of these deductions which we feel it our duty to make, the book has value, and may safely be recommended to those who not having the opportunity to traverse for themselves the vast field of Ancient History yet wish to command some comprehensive view as from a "specular mount." The book is written in a readable style.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Junior Clerk: A Tale of City Life.* By EDWIN HODDER; author of "*Memories of New Zealand Life*." (London: Jackson, Walford, and Co.) It is said in a preface to this little volume, by Mr. Shypton, of the "Young Men's Christian Association," that Mr. Hodder's tale "is not merely true to nature, as a narration 'of the means by which young men may be—it is true 'as a record of the ways in which many have been, and 'many still are being—led to dishonour and ruin.'" It is the story of a young man of good parts, educated to sympathy with goodness and respect for religion, who started well in life, but was overcome by the accumulating force of such ordinary temptations as beset the path of all young men on going out into the world, and after losing his sense of integrity and honour, stooped to take up such convenient principles as might in some sort defend him from the condemnations of his own conscience, and the contempt of his own heart. A very sadly common story. Mr. Hodder, without much analysis of the elements and motives of such a character as is delineated, and without any novelty or elaboration of plot and incident, has produced a truly life-like picture, which will be recognised as such by thousands of young men who know something of the surroundings and experiences of George Weston. A good knowledge of the world, and a just comprehension of the nature and circumstances of young men, combine to give shape and strength to the worthy purpose which has created the story. The preface appropriately points out the peculiar excellence of Mr. Hodder's tale, in calling attention to "the negative aspects of temptation,"—illustrating the influence of even an innocent love of old "chums," a desire of good society, or the use of the educational advantages afforded by public institutions, in weakening some of the restraints of home, and in opening possible channels for the indulgence of a restless spirit and a divided heart. It is well, too, that we should all be reminded that our duties to youths entering into life can be but ill attended to, by ever so much "busy" bustling religiousness in meetings, societies, agencies "for the redress of remote evils, and the maintenance 'of pet principles,' while, at the same time, 'personal care and vigilant oversight are neglected.'" Without adopting every implied opinion of the author's, we can sincerely join in the recommendation of his work to sons leaving home, and for distribution by the employers of young men.—*Links in the Chain*; or, Popular Chapters on the Curiousities of Animal Life. By GEORGE KEARLEY. ("Books with a Meaning.") London: James Hogg and Sons. The first title of this book is misleading; it induces a belief that the author has a plan, and will assist his reader to take definite hold on "links" in the great chain of life; but the book is only a popular, discursive, and not very intelligible or accurate, talk about the curiosities of the microscopic world, of jelly-fish, of insects, of snails, of the nautilus, of bats, of monkeys and the gorilla; with chapters on the aquarium, anecdotes of birds, and a few other miscellanies. There is certainly a great deal of information scattered up and down the book, and not a little quotation from eminent writers on the subjects it includes; and it is not altogether objectionable that the spirit and manner are light and gossip. But it is very little real instruction that a young reader will gain from the book; and very little definite impression that any chapter will leave on the mind. Pleasant and amusing it may be found by the youth who has read next to nothing in natural history, and who only wishes to dip into its wonderments; but it can serve no higher purpose. We should pass it by with fewer words, were

it not put forth as one of "Books with a Meaning." It is impossible to be wholly silent about the author's bad taste and imperfect judgment. The small display of knowledge about Ehrenburg's classification of Infusoria, and the account of poor John Clare as a lunatic, which introduces the chapter on Bats, are contrasting instances of pervading bad judgment: and the efforts at smart writing and humour are very disagreeable and clumsy in many places. Looking again hastily over the book, one's eye falls on such silly things as the assertion, that since the *Tatler* ridiculed entomology in the person of Nicholas Gimerack, "there has been but little change" in the popular estimate of the dignity of entomological pursuits; and that "many persons may have been deterred from the study by a fear of incurring the penalty attached to it"—which is said to be "pity" or contempt for suspected lunacy or worthless trifling. Or again, the popularity of the Aquarium is made an occasion for remarks on the rage for Coochin China fowls and for Potichomania;—or, the world-wide notion of the marriage relation of the robin and wren is described as "a bond so sacred and indissoluble that Sir Cresswell Cresswell would find it quite overtopped his capacity to cut it asunder";—or, sparrows are represented as having "an air of banter—poking fun" at you, with elevated eyebrows—and, with a fluffy shuffle, enjoying the joke immensely themselves";—or, a conversation of Scottish philosophers, while trying to eat snails, is recorded as including, the author is "sorry to say, certain epithets which a sense of propriety forbids his inserting"—although he gives the dashes, — and —, which will suggest them to his "youthful reader." All this may be very clever and funny: but we don't see it. But, lastly, the illustrations are worthy of the book;—for they are fancy pictures, and illustrate nothing, except some of the author's most useless anecdotes.—*What do you Think of the Exhibition?* Edited by ROBERT KEMPT. (London: J. Hogg and Sons.) There is no question as to the interest and usefulness of this publication; and we hope it is a legitimate one—which, in the highest sense, it can be only if the consent of the journals from which it is compiled has been obtained for such use of their materials. It consists of descriptions and criticisms of the International Exhibition, taken from all the leading journals and reviews, either on the ground of literary merit or serviceableness in the exposition of the contents and significance of the "World's Fair." It is introduced by Mr. Hood's "England's Welcome"; and closed by a very amusing appendix of Gossip about the Exhibition and the English people, from the letters or articles of those foreigners who have been so free and lively in giving their first impressions to readers of their own nation. One may be very glad sometimes to refer to this group of opinions from various quarters, more or less intelligent and authoritative, on the manifold topics of art and industry which the Exhibition has made the themes of many good writers. The pamphlet extends to more than 200 pages; is illustrated with portraits of the Commissioners, Architect, and Contractors; and is uniform with the Official Catalogue.—*The Engineer's, Millerwright's, and Machinist's Practical Assistant.* Compiled and Arranged, with Original Matter, by WILLIAM TEMPLETON. (London: Lockwood and Co.) A very useful pocket manual for young men who have to find ready answers to mechanical or engineering questions. Commencing with brief and intelligibly-given instruction in decimal arithmetic and its application, it proceeds to a variety of valuable tables, rules, and data, which will be of daily use in the professions for which the book is designed. Weights of metals of various dimensions, cohesive strength of metals, effects of temperature, strength of wheels, elastic force of steam and corresponding temperature of the water with which it is in contact, the powers of engines, circumferences and areas of circles, weights and numbers of equivalent value,—these are a few of the matters on which the author has collected facts and figures.—*Patience Hart's First Experience in Service.* Second Edition. Seventh Thousand.—*Children of Summerbrook.*—*Mother's Last Words.* 180th thousand.—*Our Father's Care.* 120th thousand. All by Mrs. SEWELL. (London: Jarrold and Sons.) Mrs. Sewell's publications are deservedly popular,—so healthy, genial, and pious, as well as clever in invention, and full of deepest human interest. "Patience Hart" is the best book for a young domestic servant that we ever saw,—and indeed is well fitted to leave most salutary impressions on all young women of the working classes,—although its form, as letters, is unnatural and somewhat ineffective. "The Children of Summerbrook" should become known all over the land,—especially in rural districts,—for they are charmingly painted, in unpretending verse, as they were "at home," "at school, and among happy schoolfellows." The ballads, if such they can be called, "Our Father's Care" and "Mother's Last Words," are not to be regarded as poetry, but as stories in simple verse; and we can hardly conceive their being read by the unsophisticated without wholesome tears and purification of the feelings. They are very true to the heart, and as exquisite in pathos as invigorating in religious sentiment.—*John Leifchild, D.D., a Sketch of his Character and Ministry, with Brief Notices of his Last Days.* By J. B. BROWN, B.A. (London: Ward and Co.) A worthy sketch of a man of considerable greatness of nature, and one of the most powerful and successful preachers of his day. Mr. Brown is warm in his feeling towards his venerable friend, and enthusiastic

in his admiration of his character. He knew Dr. Leifchild so well, yet himself is of a strong individuality so wholly different, that he is well fitted to give us true impressions, and to lead us to a just judgment of "the genial, large-hearted, fearless, loving, manly man." He has entered with discrimination into the characteristics and secret sources of the preacher's power—into his passion for his calling, and his great capacity for his work:—and has drawn a lively sketch of the man and saint, in his private life, his personal influence, and his social relations. The points on which he will seem, to those who knew Dr. Leifchild only as he appeared in public or by the press, to have somewhat overrated him, are, as to the breadth and strength of his intellect, and as to his accomplishments as a theologian. But Mr. Brown is, notwithstanding, likely to be right: for a great man is always greater than his speech or his book. There are thousands, in the Dissenting churches, who will welcome this memorial of one long before the public eye, with honour to himself, and with rare usefulness to the work of Christ.—*Services on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell.* (London: John Snow.) We can content our heart, ever full of love and veneration for John Burnet, with nothing less than an earnest entreaty that those who like ourselves revered and trusted him, as a minister of Christ, and as a leader of public opinion, will provide themselves with these memorials of the great, generous, godly man; that thereby, if possible, they may preserve to themselves the example, and extend to others the knowledge of the virtue, of one who stood with a chosen few of his generation in human kindness, spiritual nobleness, and perfected devotion to truth. This pamphlet contains the biographical sketch inserted in this journal on the day of Mr. Burnet's interment; together with the addresses at the Funeral, by Mr. Miall, the Rev. J. Pillans, and the Rev. C. Stanford; and the Sermons preached to the bereaved Congregation by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Pillans, the colleague of Mr. Burnet in the last years of his ministry. Dr. Alexander gives a judicious estimate of Mr. Burnet's character, and Mr. Pillans illustrates and enforces the manner and purpose of his life, from the emphatic saying of his death, suggested by himself as a text for his friend, "Thy will be done."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

What my Thoughts are. Jarrold—Tracts for the Thoughtful. Nos. 1 to 6. W. Freeman—The Helping Hand. Hogg and Sons—Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. E. Moxon and Co.—Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament. Williams and Norgate—Children and their Thoughts, and Schaeibel's Exercises. Aylott and Son—Sibbes' Works. Vol. 2—The Old Testament and his Son. Vols. 1 and 2. Strahan.

## Miscellaneous News.

THE NOTORIOUS BARON DE CAMIN, who has already made himself unpleasantly known in the North of England by lecturing offensively against the Roman Catholic religion, has caused another riot; this time at Bradford. He was personally maltreated and reprisals took place. Several persons have been judiciously punished for participation.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—During the year 1861, 264 persons were killed, and 883 injured by accidents, on railways in the United Kingdom. Of this number 216 were killed, and 836 injured in England and Wales; 39 were killed, and the same number injured in Scotland, and 29 were killed, and 8 injured in Ireland. Forty-six passengers were killed and 781 injured from causes beyond their own control.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.—The committee of the House of Commons on the decimal system of weights and measures, have reported in favour of the metrical system. Their recommendation is, that the metrical system should be made legal, but not compulsory; and that Government in its various departments should encourage its use, alongside with the present system, in order to familiarise the public with it.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Thursday next, three hundred children of the Orphan Working School, accompanied by members of the committee, the matron, masters, and mistresses, will visit the International Exhibition, the expense, nearly 40l., being defrayed by private subscription amongst the committee. We are sorry to learn that this admirable institution is still inadequately supported, and that nearly one hundred beds remain empty for want of increased funds.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.—A free drinking-fountain has just been opened at Roehampton, the gift of a public-spirited gentleman resident in the neighbourhood. It is built of stone, the design exceedingly appropriate, and the water which it supplies is made available for man and beast, a lower trough being filled from the overflow of an upper basin. The Free Drinking-Fountain Association will, it is expected, by the opening next year, be in a position to inaugurate their 100th fountain.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Miss Rye, one of the most active promoters of female emigration, has been on a visit to Manchester in reference to her emigration scheme, a large number of applicants from that city being desirous of emigrating. She has now upon her books over a thousand names of young women, principally of the working classes, whose ages range from 18 years to 30 years. The ordinary passage-money to British Columbia is 25l. Mr. Lindsay, M.P., has kindly consented to reduce the fare by 5l. to each of Miss Rye's nominees, and he has also arranged that if Miss Rye will pay 10l. for each young woman

she sends, he will take an I O U from the girl herself for the remainder. Miss Rye has determined to avail herself of this generous offer, if possible, by sending 50 young women from Manchester to British Columbia, on the 15th of September. The cost of their passage will be 500l.

THE FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY took place on Friday. The body was interred at Addington Church, the service being read by the Rev. M. T. Farrer, M.A., vicar of Addington. The ceremony was conducted with great simplicity and privacy, and there were few beyond the relatives of the deceased prelate present. Nearly all the principal shops in Croydon were closed or partially closed during the day. Dr. Sumner is the third archbishop who is buried at Addington. He rests in that quiet village church with his two immediate predecessors, Dr. Howley and Dr. Manners Sutton.

A FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW took place at the Royal Horticultural Gardens on Wednesday. The flowers were arranged in the usual semicircular form under the arcades. For an autumn show, it was one of the best seen for some time past. The fruits, though small in number, were each of their kind perfect. There was a remarkably good show of roses, but the soft tints of these beautiful flowers were almost eclipsed by the noble rows of double hollyhocks, which in many cases had quite the beautiful form of England's flower, and all the additional advantages derivable from every possible variety of colour.

TERRIBLE MURDERS.—A warder of Portland prison has been murdered by a prisoner.—A case of maniacal fratricide is reported from Wales; Llewellyn Edwards, son of a farmer, near Llanelly, shot his brother Sommersley on Sunday last. The unhappy murderer was under the delusion that he had been divinely commanded to commit the crime as his brother had broken every commandment.—At Liverpool, on Monday, Morris, a man sent to detain on the goods of Neil and Charles O'Donnell, furniture-brokers, was killed while removing the goods, by Neil O'Donnell, with a provision-dealer's knife. Both the O'Donnells are in custody, Charles for interfering with the police.

THE LATE EARL OF HARRINGTON.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, held at the offices, 335, Strand, on Thursday, September 11th, 1862, Harper Twelvrees, Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was proposed by Joseph A. Horner, Esq., Hon. Sec., seconded by Thomas Hattersley, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That this Committee desire to express their deep sense of the great loss which the Alliance movement has sustained by the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, K.C.B., Vice-President of the Auxiliary, who was ever ready to devote his talents and influence to the promotion of its objects, and they would at the same time respectfully assure the Countess of Harrington and the surviving relatives of the noble lord of their sympathy with them under the painful bereavement."

EXECUTIONS AT KIRKDALE.—Taylor, who so mysteriously put his children to death at Manchester, and then deliberately murdered Mr. Mellor, was hanged on Saturday in front of Kirkdale gaol, in company with Ward, condemned for the murder of the policeman at Ashton. Ward died penitent, but not quite decorously, and Taylor maintained his defiant nonchalance to the last. There were from 60,000 to 100,000 persons present. It is stated that Taylor intimated to Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist, that his children were not murdered either by chloroform or by the application of wet cloths, but by a "simple medicine." He promised to inform Mr. Wright what this "medicine" was, but died without disclosing the secret. Taylor has left behind him a letter addressed to his wife, full of marital affection, and stuffed with phrases from the Bible, but on the whole well written. He seems to have been a very strange variation from the common type of humanity. It is understood that he acknowledged he was wrong in killing Mr. Mellor, but not with regard to killing the children.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.—The annual blue-book just issued on convict discipline and transportation contains a despatch written by Governor Kennedy on quitting Western Australia, stating some results of his six years' experience of convict management. He says that after careful observation he has lost all belief in the efficacy of lengthened imprisonment. He thinks there is too much imprisonment and too little punishment; and he objects to improving the condition of criminals by imprisonment—improving it in food, clothing, lodging, bedding, and even labouring. He would have reconvicted men fed exclusively upon farinaceous or vegetable food, not making their sentences exceed the period during which health can be maintained on that diet, regarding this as the most effectual means of punishing and subduing men *provi ventri*, which is a distinguished characteristic of most criminals. In regard to the discharge of convicts, it must be remembered that the ticket-of-leave system is a reality in Western Australia, and the Governor, remarking that promptitude and certainty are essential to all successful management of criminals, states that men who behave well under the wholesome restrictions of a ticket-of-leave lapse into crime immediately on being released from those restrictions and transferred to the freer status of "conditional pardon," requiring the comparatively dilatory and uncertain process of trial by jury to convict and punish them. The habits and propensities of such men, he observes, require restraint as much as school-boys to keep them out of mischief; the fact being that casual and habitual crime required very different treatment. Many criminals came under the observation of the governor in his six years in Western Australia, of

whom he can only say that they are afflicted with incurable dishonesty, just as men suffer from incurable physical disease; they may be removed from temptation, and they may be deterred, but the reformation of such men is a delusion. Good behaviour under restraint, with something to be gained by it, is no test. Last year the convict ship *Palmerston* arrived in the colony; the religious instructor, Mr. Irwin, one of the Millbank schoolmasters, a man of great experience, said on his arrival that he had never known a quieter ship; yet more men of this ship have been sent back from up the country for punishment than from the Nile, which bore the worst character of any that ever arrived in the colony.

**THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY**, 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, is now effecting much real good for the community by teaching cooks and housekeepers the entire art and mystery of cooking. A French man-cook and assistants make young women and ladies, too, proficient in all sorts of soups, jellies, entrées, ices, confectionery, pastry, &c., &c., and find situations *free*, where industrious females can earn from 14*l.* to 40*l.* a-year. Diplomas are granted for merit and skill in cookery, plain and artistic. A dinner of several courses, with English, French, and Italian dishes, is served up daily at six o'clock, and any one interested in improving the condition of a very large and indispensable class of young women can taste and test what is being done at the Training School of Cookery. Hundreds of families are unable to find a really useful and economical cook or housekeeper, and much good food is wasted from sheer want of knowing how to dress and serve it up. There can now be no excuse, as both kitchen and dining-room duties are properly taught to all who can learn. Many ladies of distinction and other persons take a personal interest in the school, and send young women from the country to board and lodge in the house and so get qualified to earn an honest and respectable living. The matron, and also the lady superintendent, Mrs. Langton, considerably benefit the young women under their care.—*From a Correspondent.*

**SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.**—The number of applicants at the counting-house of Messrs. Robinson and Fleming to inspect the samples of prepared jute, under the patent of Thomson and Co., of Dundee, has been very great. Those among them who are woollen-spinners are stated generally to have expressed a decided opinion as to the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. It is stated that the quantity of jute now afloat to London is 4,342 tons against 5,157 at the corresponding period of last year, and to Liverpool 3,250 tons against 2,456, so that the aggregate is almost exactly the same as at that period. The "inventor" of the new material, in a letter to the *Times*, states three of the best judges in Manchester have tested and approved its strength, Mr. Wrigley having testified to its length, colour, and fulness. A committee has been formed in Manchester for conducting further investigations. The writer adds:—

My motive in requiring this guarantee has been somewhat misunderstood. In order to remove this, and still further, because I feel in my conscience that the course I am adopting is that which those who have the truest and best interests of the nation at heart should pursue, I now publicly relieve my committee from any guarantee whatever, asking them to act merely as a committee of investigation, and I throw myself entirely upon the sympathy and support of the nation to award to me whatever in their opinion my discovery may be worth.

I firmly believe that I shall be able to establish—

1. That my substitute will answer all the purposes of cotton.
2. That a present and sufficient supply can be procured, and the operatives at once set to work.
3. That the future supply of the material may be obtained by cultivation in the United Kingdom, without displacing from other purposes one acre of land, and thus be the means of developing a new staple industry of the country.

**A WORKING MEN'S COTTON SUPPLY MOVEMENT.**—A working men's cotton supply association is being formed, with its headquarters in Manchester and committees in the different towns of the cotton manufacturing districts. So soon as the organisation has reached a sufficient degree of forwardness, which is expected to be about the end of October, it is proposed to have a great demonstration in Manchester, with a view to enlist the support of the factory operatives and the public generally in the movement. A part of the programme is the promotion and encouragement, to the utmost possible extent, of joint-stock companies, both for cotton-growing, and for procuring and forwarding cotton from countries where it is at present grown, but where the existing facilities are supposed to be inadequate. In these companies not only working men themselves are to be invited to take shares, but the employers, and the small retail tradesmen of the manufacturing towns. A deputation of working men have had an interview with Mr. Bazley, M.P., on this subject, and that gentleman is said to have presented them with a donation of 5*l.* to aid them in organising their project. Among the schemes already before the public with a view to increasing the supply of cotton, there are seven whose shares have been fixed on a sufficiently low scale to place them within the reach of the humble investments of working men. Of these schemes, the first in the field was that of the British Cotton Company, who propose to direct their efforts to the growth of cotton in Jamaica, Natal, and Queensland, and whose shares are only 1*l.* each. The next was the Manchester Cotton Company, who issued their shares at 100*l.*, but subsequently reduced them to 20*l.*, and then to 10*l.* This company have already taken steps for procuring and packing cotton in India, as would

be seen by the proceedings at a recent meeting. The Jamaica Cotton Company, with 10*l.* shares, have also commenced operations. Another undertaking is the East India Cotton Agency, with 10*l.* shares. Besides these, there are the Western Australia Company, with 5*l.* shares; the Queensland Company, with 10*l.* shares; and the Algerian Cotton Company, with 5*l.* shares.

### Cleanings.

The Hellespont has just been crossed—by a telegraph cable.

The safest and much the commonest way to steal is to buy and not pay.

The Channel squadron is expected every day in the Downs, from the Baltic.

The Gloucester Musical Festival was held last week in the Cathedral.

The Queen's Bench Prison was finally closed on the 30th ult.

Mr. Commissioner Fane the other day sentenced a fraudulent bankrupt to a year's imprisonment.

Meyerbeer is, it is said, about to compose an oratorio, principally for England.

Madlle. Titiens will, according to report, sail next month for New York, to fulfil an extensive engagement in the United States.

On Wednesday, the Royal Oak iron-cased frigate was successfully launched at Chatham. The Royal Oak carries thirty-four guns.

Sir Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise," from the best English hymn-writers, is promised immediately.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is staying at Aix-la-Chapelle, where there are this year an unusual number of visitors.

A steamship is reported to have reached Liverpool from Charleston, South Carolina, with 2,000 bales of cotton on board.

The metropolis is to be favoured with a Dominican church and priory, to be erected on Haverstock-hill, under the auspices of Cardinal Wiseman.

Birmingham proposes to erect a statue of the late Prince Consort seven feet high, in Sicilian marble, surmounted by an appropriate canopy, and has given Mr. Foley a commission to that effect.

"Rome and the Catholic Episcopate," by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, is the title of the publication just issued in London by Burns and Lambert.

Dr. March says the best cure for hysteresis is to discharge the servant girl. Some women think they want a physician, he says, when they only need a scrubbing-brush.

The first vessel from New Orleans to Liverpool since the raising of the blockade arrived at the latter port on Thursday. Besides other cargo, she brings 1,215 bales of cotton.

A widow lady advertising in the *Times* for a situation as parlour-housekeeper in a domesticated family, adds, "Agents and editors need not apply." Rather cool, certainly.

A lawyer on his deathbed willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class who had patronised him.

Messrs. Jackson, Walford and Hodder, will publish next week in a cheap and popular form, an account of the present condition of affairs in the cotton districts.

The old East India House in Leadenhall-street is rapidly disappearing. Nothing now remains of it except the portico, and this will be levelled to the ground in the course of a few days.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its thirty-second annual meeting at Cambridge, on Wednesday, October 1. The President of the year is the Rev. Professor Willis.

The various articles, other than cotton, available for textile manufactures, are now attracting attention and experiencing an advance in price. In flax, hemp, jute, and materials generally of that class, there has been an active business during the week.

The detailed account of the affair of Aspromonte, as given by fourteen of Garibaldi's staff officers, with a letter from himself, has been literally translated from the Italian, has been printed by the young women printers, and on Saturday was published by Miss Faithfull, at Great Cornam-street.

**SHORT BUT EXPRESSIVE.**—"John, where is your master to-day?" "Oh, he's off, Sir, recruiting." "Recruiting, is he? That's good! Where's he recruiting?" "Up in the White Mountains, Sir, recruiting his health." "Ah! he's sick, is he? What's the matter?" "He took cold on account of the draft."—*American Paper.*

The indemnity claimed on behalf of the widow and family of the late Mr. Boulby, special correspondent of the *Times*, who was taken prisoner with Captain Brabazon, has been paid, and a handsome addition has been made to it by the shareholders in the journal in whose service Mr. Boulby perished.

It is stated that the success of the "Derby Day" and the "Railway Station" has been so unequivocal that Mr. Frith has received a new commission to paint three small pictures, for which he is to receive 10,000*l.* The subjects are to be "Morning in Covent-garden," "Noon in Regent-street" (the hour being four o'clock), and "Night in the Hay-market."

An illustrated journal of Turin, the *Fischietto*, has just published a lithograph, which has obtained a great success throughout Italy. It is an imitation of a celebrated picture by Signol, at the Luxembourg; Garibaldi, with his arms crossed, is awaiting the

decision of the Ministers, when Cavour re-appears, and exclaims to the latter:—"Chi di voi è senza peccato gli getta la prima pietra." (Let him among you who is without sin throw the first stone.)

**FAULT-FINDING.**—It was my custom in my youth (says a celebrated Persian writer) to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practised virtue, awoke. "Behold," said I to him, "thy other children are lost in irreligious slumbers, while I alone awake to praise God."—"Son of my soul," said he, "it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren."

**A PULPIT DILEMMA.**—On Sunday afternoon last the rev. gentleman who occupied the pulpit at Ewell Church, after the delivery of his text, came to a sudden and apparently perplexing pause. At length he addressed his congregation as follows:—"Dearly beloved brethren,—I find I have unfortunately omitted to bring with me the sermon applicable to this text, and have only the one I delivered this morning: but as I perceive a great many of the present congregation were not present this morning, I will repeat the discourse and trust you will be edified therewith." The morning sermon was then delivered, and it is but fair to the rev. divine to add that it was replete with excellent precepts.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

**DRAKE'S FIRST SIGHT OF THE PACIFIC.**—A pleasant relation is given of the circumstances under which our countryman, Drake, conceived the design of following in the wake of Magellan, and entering the Pacific Ocean, which led to the first English circumnavigation of the globe. Having sailed to the Isthmus of Darien, he crossed it at the head of a party, to a "desired hill," where was "a goodly and great high tree," which had, towards the top, "a convenient bower, wherein ten or twelve men might easily sit." This look-out commanded a view of the Atlantic waters on the one hand, where his ship lay, and the sheet of the Pacific on the other—to him a new and mighty expanse. "After our captain had ascended to the bower, he besought of Almighty God of his goodness to give him life and leave once to sail an English ship in that sea, and then, calling up all the rest of our men, acquainted John Oxnam especially with this his petition and purpose, if it should please God to give him that happiness."—*Leisure Hour.*

**"WHAT BECOMES OF THE PINS?"**—Any of our male readers sufficiently domesticated to feel interested in the solution of this mystery may satisfy their curiosity and become martyrs to discovery by visiting a sewer which has been just opened for repairs in Rea-street. The sewer is one of the oldest in Birmingham. At the bottom of it there is a deposit as hard as the "slag" from a blast furnace; and in this deposit millions of pins are imbedded. A piece about the size of a man's fist picked up at random on Wednesday, fairly bristled with them, and this was but a specimen of a great mass of such matter. In another way, too, the deposit is a curiosity, for independently of the pins, it encloses a heterogeneous collection of old pocket-knives, marbles, buttons, and other articles of the kind, that were probably wept over as lost when the "oldest inhabitant" was being whipped at school. To persons of an investigating turn of mind, not gifted with too acute olfactory nerves, a pound or two of the deposit will form an hour's harmless amusement.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

### Obituary.

THE REV. T. QUINTON STOW, OF ADELAIDE.

(From the *South Australian Advertiser*.)

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. T. Q. Stow, at the age of 61, which took place on Saturday, July 19th, at the residence of Mr. Fairfax, Sydney, where Mr. Stow has been staying for the past five months. A telegram was received on Friday evening stating that Mr. Stow was sinking fast, and could not possibly live three days longer; and on Saturday morning another telegram announced that the decease of the rev. gentleman occurred at 6.10 a.m. Two of his sons, Messrs. Augustine and Wycliffe Stow, were with him. We cannot pretend at this short notice to write an adequate account of the life and labours of the Rev. Thomas Quinton Stow, but may perhaps jot down a few particulars as they occur to us. Mr. Stow arrived in this colony, with Mrs. Stow and four sons, in the ship *Hartley*, in Oct., 1837, in company with the late lamented Mr. Giles and his family, and other old and respected colonists. The history of Mr. Stow's early career in the colony is pretty well known; he was in "labours abundant," and his zeal, energy, tact, and sound judgment, peculiarly fitted him for the position which he occupied, and the duties which devolved on him as one of the first Congregational ministers in the colony. Naturally quiet and retiring in his manner, Mr. Stow was nevertheless "valiant for the truth;" and when the attempt was made, in 1848-9, to introduce the question of "State aid to religion," he stood forth as one of its most strenuous and consistent opponents—a champion of religious liberty. For many years Mr. Stow was the sole pastor of the Congregational church, Freeman-street; but his health failing, a co-pastor was sent for, and the present minister, the Rev. C. W. Evan, arrived to assist him about eight years ago. Some two years after this Mr. Stow had a very serious illness, which compelled him to retire from his ministerial duties for several months; since that time he has had two or three severe attacks of illness, which greatly undermined a constitution not very robust. He, however, continued to perform the work of the ministry while his

strength allowed, and, indeed, was the means, at different times, of keeping together the congregations at Kensington and Glenside during their want of a settled minister. Mr. Stow was held in universal respect, and this fact was strikingly manifested on the occasion of a handsome testimonial being presented to him some years ago. Persons of all denominations cheerfully contributed to it, and contributions were not even confined to Protestants. In February last Mr. Stow went to Sydney to supply the pulpit of Pitt-street Chapel for one month, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, who had gone to England. Mr. Stow had nearly completed the time of his engagement when he was taken seriously ill, and from the first fears were entertained as to the result; he occasionally rallied, but never sufficiently to warrant his undertaking the return voyage to the land of his adoption. His sufferings latterly were great, but he bore them with Christian patience and resignation. His mind was calm and undisturbed throughout, and his last words were "Joy and peace." May we not apply to him the words of Scripture—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace"? We believe it is intended to bring the remains of the Rev. Mr. Stow to this colony for interment.

**DEATH OF MR. CHARLES PEARSON.**—We regret to state that Mr. Charles Pearson, for many years solicitor to the Corporation of London, expired at his residence, Oxford Lodge, West-hill, Wandsworth, on Sunday morning, at half-past two o'clock, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The deceased had for the last twelve months suffered from dropsy, but was enabled to attend to the business of the Corporation and his great scheme, of which he was the original promoter—the Metropolitan Underground Railway, but which he has failed in seeing completed—up to last Monday. For many years before his appointment to the office of City Solicitor in 1839, on the death of Mr. Newman, he had been connected with the city, and was identified with all political and Corporation reforms. He also discharged the duties of City Comptroller, Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, and High Bailiff of Southwark, when vacancies occurred by death in those offices, until the appointment of a successor, and for some time he represented the borough of Lambeth in the House of Commons. Mr. Pearson leaves an only daughter, married to Mr. Alderman Gabriel, to lament his loss.

**J. F. HOLLINGS, Esq., of LEICESTER.**—It is with the greatest regret we have to record the death of J. F. Hollings, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Stony-gate, Leicester, which took place on Monday. Deceased was brother-in-law to J. Biggs, Esq., late M.P. for Leicester, with whom deceased and his wife (Mr. Biggs's sister) had lived for many years in the greatest affection. Deceased had no family, and Mr. Biggs being a bachelor the household had consisted of but these three persons, bound up in the ties of the closest relationship. About the end of May last Mrs. Hollings died, her widowed husband and bachelor brother continuing to live together. This blow completely prostrated Mr. Hollings, but latterly it was hoped that he gave signs of improvement in mind and body; but on Monday morning the unfortunate gentleman was found dead in his bedroom in a manner which left no doubt that he had committed suicide. Deceased was on the commission of the peace for the borough, and was mayor in 1860. During the last twenty years he has taken a lead in the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, and was an author of some eminence. For seven years he was editor of the *Leicestershire Mercury*, and was an eloquent advocate of popular rights on the political platform. Educational and social movements found in Mr. Hollings an able advocate and firm friend. His death will create a void in Leicestershire which will not for a long time be filled up. The event has cast a gloom over the town.

**THE DEATH OF THE COUNT GASPARI** is announced. Zealous in the cause of Protestantism, his speeches in the Chamber of Deputies, where he represented Bastia, were remarkable for their vigour and enthusiasm. He was most known in England in consequence of his labours with the English committee that obtained the liberty of the family Medici, imprisoned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He had for some time retired from public life, but has ever since been zealous in his labours to support the reformed religion all over the globe.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### MARRIAGES.

**PHILIPPO—CLARK.**—August 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Brown's Town, Jamaica, by the father of the bride, George Philpott, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, second son of the Rev. J. M. Philpott, of Spanish Town, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. John Clark, of Brown's Town.

**LEITCHFORD—VERRY.**—Sept. 1, at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, by the Rev. Louis Junod Robert Michael Leitchford, of Woodford, Essex, to Mary Verry, of the same place.

**STURGE—CLARK.**—September 3, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Birmingham, Charles Dickinson, son of Charles Sturge, Esq., of Edgbaston, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph Clark, of Edgbaston.

**WATSON—SLINN.**—Sept. 4, at the Baptist Chapel, Rotherham, by the Rev. J. Ashmead, Mr. Joseph Hunter Watson, of the Wakefield and Barnsley Banking Company, Wakefield, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. John Slinn, of Moorgate, Rotherham.

**BODEN—MCBRIDE.**—Sept. 4, at Albion Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. R. A. Bedford, James Boden, Esq., to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas McBride, Esq.

**NETTLESHIP—TEBBUTT.**—Sept. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Stamford, by the Rev. B. Opie Bendall, George Nettleship, 167, Aldersgate-street, London, son of the Rev. George Nettleship, of Clutton, Bristol, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. Henry Tebbutt, of Stamford.

**PRICE—BURN.**—Sept. 9, at Craven Chapel, Marshall-street, by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. Thomas Price, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, to Henrietta Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Burn, St. James's-street, and 172, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

**MITCHELL—DEANE.**—Sept. 9, at the Congregational Chapel, Camberwell New-road, by the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, Mr. A. Mitchell, of Milton House, Walworth-road, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Deane, of Albany-road, Camberwell.

**BRADLEY—HOWDEN.**—Sept. 10, at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Piccadilly, Manchester, by the Rev. P. Thomson, Mr. Thos. A. Bradley, of Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Howden, of Greenheys.

**HARRIS—COLE.**—Sept. 10, at the Independent Chapel, Devizes, Mr. Benjamin Harris, of Eastwood, Notts, to Julia, third daughter of the late Mr. John Cole, Devizes.

**ADAMS—THOMAS.**—Sept. 10, at the Baptist Chapel, Pill, by the Rev. Wm. Dennis, from the Baptist College, Bristol, Mr. Joseph T. Adams, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thomas, Pill.

**BARCLAY—NOTON.**—Sept. 10, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Oldham, by the Revs. W. Cocker and W. Yeoman, Robert Barclay, Esq., merchant, of Buenos Ayres, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Noton, Esq., of Priory House, Oldham.

**PARKIN—ATHERTON.**—Sept. 10, at Zion Chapel, Lees, by the Rev. J. Stokoe, assisted by the Rev. J. Wynne, Mr. John Parkin, of Leeds, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Atherton, Esq., of Woodend House, Lees, near Manchester.

**PARKINSON—BRIGGS.**—Sept. 10, at Westfield Independent Chapel, Wyke, by the Rev. C. Illingworth, Fearnley, only son of Mr. John Parkinson, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. John Briggs, all of Wyke.

**ENGEL—BURROW.**—Sept. 11, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. George W. Conder, Ernest Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. Heinrich Carl Engel, of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Burrow, of Leeds.

**TALENT—GRUNDY.**—Sept. 12, at Ebenezer Chapel, Peter-street, Manchester, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. John Talent, of Exchange-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Grundy, of Bury New-road, all of Manchester.

**BLYTH—HOWELL.**—Sept. 13, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, South Creak, Norfolk, by the Rev. Charles Hargreaves, Mr. William Blyth, to Miss E. Howell. As it was the first marriage solemnised in the chapel, a handsome Bible was presented to the married couple.

### DEATHS.

**READER.**—August 24, Mrs. Sarah Reader, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Reader, of 17, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, City, of a short but painful illness, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

**ROBINSON.**—September 5, at Elizabeth-cottage, Ponder's-end, Minnie Jane, the infant daughter of the Rev. W. M. Robinson.

**PERRY.**—Sept. 6, at Woodford-green, suddenly, in the eighty-first year of her age, Mrs. Perry, widow of the late Thomas Ellis Perry, formerly of Church-street, Hackney.

**CROXTON.**—Sept. 8, at Greenwich, Mr. John Croxtan, aged seventy-three.

**LYON.**—Sept. 8, at Witham, aged fifty-three, the Rev. James Lyon, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church at Hadleigh, Suffolk.

**RHODES.**—Sept. 10, at Bradford, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Rhodes.

**CLAY.**—Sept. 13, in Eaton-square, Sarah Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Wm. Clay, Bart.

**PEARSON.**—Sept. 14, at his residence, Oxford Lodge, West-hill, Wandsworth, in his sixty-ninth year, Charles Pearson, Esq., the City Solicitor, deeply lamented.

**PURSELL.**—Sept. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Hook, Hatfield, near Worcester, in her ninety-sixth year, Mary Purcell. For many years she was a consistent member of the Angel-street Congregational Church, Worcester. Her end was peace.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 10.

### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£31,432,925	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	16,782,925
		Silver Bullion ..	—
	£31,432,925		£31,432,925

### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,111,067
Reserve ..	8,642,708	Other Securities ..	19,996,460
Public Deposits ..	8,768,329	Notes ..	10,397,385
Other Deposits ..	13,809,643	Gold & Silver Coin	828,613
Seven Day and other Bills ..	859,825		
	£41,633,505		£41,633,505

Sept. 11, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

At the International Exhibition, in Class 2, there is shown by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, a preparation of that valuable stimulant, Quinine, in the form of wine. Dr. Hassall, as well as the "Lancet" newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 50s. per dozen quarts.—London Paper.—[Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.—Mr. Rippon, hair-dresser of Exeter, in a letter dated July 1st, 1862, writes:—"My wife had been a great sufferer for several years from bad legs. After trying many different applications for months together to no purpose, a lady strongly recommended your medicaments, and I do assure you we feel most thankful to her and yourself for the perfect cure they have effected. My wife is now able to take a walk of four or five miles with comfort. You may publish this letter, and I only hope it may be the means of inducing other sufferers to use your admirable remedies, which have proved a blessing indeed to us." Such testimonials are irrefutable.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15.

We had a moderate supply of new English wheat on sale at this morning's market. For English wheat the trade was exceedingly dull, and not much progress could be made in sales until factors submitted to a decline of 2s per qr on the prices of Monday last, and this only for the best picked samples; those in any way out of condition could not be sold unless at a great concession. The demand for foreign wheat was inactive, and last week's prices were not supported. Barley without alteration. Beans and peas were rather a better enquiry, at previous prices. The arrivals of oats are moderate. The trade to-day has been quite in retail, and chiefly confined to good, sweet, heavy, horse corn; but the

lighter descriptions were in a depressed state, and difficult to sell even at a slight reduction in the prices of last week. The new English oats by railway are being offered in some quantity, and are pressed upon the market; this interferes, to some extent, with the sale of other sorts.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6½d to 7½d.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market. On the whole its general quality was tolerably prime. Sales progressed slowly, at about previous rates. Danish beasts, however, were decidedly lower, when compared with last week. Large number of beasts came to hand from our own grazing districts this morning. The supply from Scotland was very limited; but from Ireland the arrivals were seasonably large in number, amounting to about 700. Good and prime breeds commanded a steady sale at full quotations; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices declined 2d per 8lbs. Prime Scots, crosses, shorthorns, &c., sold at 4s 8d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 3,100 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 20 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 700 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were fairly supplied. Prime Downs and half-breeds moved off freely, at full currencies, the top figure being quite 5s 4d per 8lbs; but heavy breeds commanded a slow inquiry, and prices had a downward tendency. The general quality of the sheep was but middling. A few very prime lambs sold at 6s 4d per 8lbs; but, as the lamb season is now nearly over, many pens changed hands at about mutton prices. Calves were in steady request, at late quotations, viz., from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. There was a moderate demand for pigs at from 3s 10d to 4s 10d per 8lbs, being last week's rates.

### Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	
Second quality	3	4	3	6	
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	4	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	3	10	
Second quality	4	0	4	6	
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	5	0	
Prime Southdowns	5	2	5	4	
Lambs	0	0	0	0	
Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	6	
Prime small	4	8	5	0	
Large hogs	3	10	4	4	
Neatm. porkers	4	6	4	10	

Stuckling calves, 10s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 15.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets to-day is at an average, and the trade, generally speaking, rules steady, at our quotations.

### Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	8	3	0	
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	
Large pork	4	0	4	6	
	4	0	4	6	
	3	10	4	8	

Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

**TEA.**—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market for all descriptions, and late prices are generally well sustained for good and fine qualities. A large quantity is announced for public sale during the next few days.

**SUGAR.**—The business transacted in this market for home consumption has been to a moderate extent, and quotations, in several instances, have exhibited a slight improvement. In the refined market the operations are more active, but without change in previous rates.

**COFFEE.**—The market has experienced a moderately extensive inquiry for good and fine descriptions of Plantation Ceylon, and previous prices have been fully maintained. Common qualities were without change.

**RICE.**—The amount of business recorded for the better qualities of East India has been to a moderate extent, and late quotations are sustained.

**SALTPETRE.**—A larger amount of business has been done in this market, and the bargains recorded in British refined are at fully former values.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 15.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,705 firkins butter, and 2,750 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,521 casks butter, and 594 bales and 156 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled quiet during the week, and the business transacted was chiefly in parcels for immediate use; prices remain nominally unchanged. Foreign met a steady sale; prices of middling quality rather lower. The bacon market ruled very firm, and the supply of finest being rather short, an advance of 1s per cwt was obtained on such quality at the close of the week.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 15.—Fair average supplies of potatoes have been on sale at these markets in tolerably good condition. In most descriptions sales progressed steadily, and the quotations are fairly supported. The supply is mostly confined to home-grown produce. Kent and Essex Regents 80s to 110s, Shaws 60s to 80s, Rocks 70s to 85s per ton.

**WOOL, Monday, Sept. 15.**—Since our last report there has been rather an active demand for nearly all descriptions of English wool, both for home use and export, at an advance in the quotations of 1d per lb. The supply in the market is large; nevertheless, the pretty general impression is that, owing to the high range in the value of cotton, prices will go higher.

**SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 15.**—With continuance of fine weather, the trade for seeds remains quiet, and without business or change in values. New white mustard was in good supply, but for inferior quantity last week's values were not obtainable. New winter tares were in small supply, and are fully as dear.

**OIL, Monday, Sept. 15.**—Lined oil is very firm, at 42s 6d to 43s per cwt on the spot. In the value of rape and olive oils a slight advance has taken place, and other descriptions rule firm as to price. American spirits of turpentine have realised 135s; and French 120s per cwt. Rosin and tar commanded extreme rates.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Sept. 13.**—The flax market has been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. The trade for hemp is an excited state, and clean Russian has advanced to 40l per ton. Jute has improved 8l since we last wrote, and an improvement of 1l has taken place in the value of coir yarn.

**COALS, Monday, Sept. 15.**—Factors succeeded in getting an advance on the rates of last day. Market with an upward tendency. Huttons 18s, Stewarts 17s 6d, Hartlepool 17s 3d, Haswell 17s 6d, Eden 16s 6d, Wylam 15s 6d, Holywell 16s 6d, Hartleys 16s 3d, Tanfield 18s, Hutton Lyons 16s 3d, Braddyls 17s. Fresh arrivals 51, left from last day 13.—Total, 64.

**TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 15.**—Our market is dull to-day and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. is quoted at 48s per cwt on the spot, and 49s for the last three months delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 6d per 8lbs.

## Advertisements.

### ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

#### JUBILEE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The Rev. SAMUEL LUKE, of Clifton, formerly Pastor of the above-named Chapel, will PREACH TWO SERMONS on the SUNDAY next, September 21st, in aid of the FUNDS of the SCHOOLS. Three Hundred Children will Sing Appropriate Pieces.

## FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinets and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

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MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,  
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## MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers,  
Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

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AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST.,  
LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

## MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN," TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the Sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1831,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .....	3 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 0
One Pair Extra Size ditto .....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 0
One Pair Poultry Carvers .....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening .....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service .....	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS,  
SHEFFIELD.

**BE NOT DECEIVED.**—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP, which is most marvellous in effect; 8s. and 4s., through the post 8s. 8d. and 4s. 1d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 293, Oxford-street, corner of Davis-street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

## EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

## FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT HALF-PRICE.

A Provincial Insurance Company having lately amalgamated with a London office, and having no further use for a considerable number of Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes and Deed Chests, lying at the chief and branch offices, have returned them to the manufacturers to be sold for half their original cost. They were all made to order for the Company, at the Vulcan Safe Works, Birmingham, in 1861, have only been in use eight months, and are warranted FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF. A printed description of the various sizes, inside fittings, cost and present price of each Safe and Chest, sent post-free with M'Kenna, Morris, and Co.'s Illustrated Price List. To parties in want of a really good Safe, the advantages here offered must be obvious, as they may secure an article with the manufacturers' guarantee, QUITE EQUAL TO NEW, AT HALF ITS REAL VALUE, and to remove the doubt naturally felt in purchasing a second-hand article unseen, it is requested that parties will in no instance remit the money until the safe is received and approved. They will be sent carriage paid to any Station, and if not found in every respect perfect and satisfactory, may be returned without any cost whatever to the party ordering it.

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## SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

## ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

\*.\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION;

An Effective Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

## ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented Improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supercedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

Single Teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

## TEETH!



## TEETH!

## OSTEO EIDON. WHAT IS IT?

See Patent, March 1, 1862. No. 560.

GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

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(Diploma, 1815).

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(International Exhibition, Class 17.)

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c., see "Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth." Post free on application.

Entrance to the City Establishment, next Benson's, the Silversmith's.

\*.\* One visit only required from Country Patients.

## PUBLIC OPINION.—That W. H. BAILEY

is deserving of the PRIZE MEDAL awarded to him by the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, for excellence of Manufacture of HANDGAGES, ABDOMINAL BELTS, and SPINAL SUPPORTS. Copy the Address, 418, OXFORD-STREET, W. Established upwards of Thirty Years. N.B.—Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Crutches, &c., &c., kept ready-made.

## RUPTURES.

## BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. each. Postage 6d.

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## HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION.

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT.

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

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From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopædia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex.

"Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households.—Jan. 27, 1862."

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings.—Jan. 15, 1862."

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilet covers, &c., without previously soaking them, and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated.—April 28, 1862."

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.B., Roscommon.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton. "I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be.—Jan. 28, 1862."

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspinwall.

"I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process.—Feb. 23, 1862."

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us.—Feb. 23, 1862."

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process.—Feb. 18, 1862."

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second.—Feb. 20, 1862."

£ s. d.  
No. 1 is very small, and only adapted for Nursery Use, or as a Churn for a small Dairy .. 1 1 0  
No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing .. 2 0 0  
No. 3, ordinary size for a Family .. 3 10 0  
No. 5, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries .. 3 10 0  
FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. required.

## EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM

## SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing. It supercedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material, like the destructive articles which are attempted to be palmed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder STRENGTHENS and IMPROVES the FABRIC, as may be proved by examination under the lens of a microscope. Sold 1s. 1d. Packets everywhere.

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BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH. Its valuable and economical properties recommend it as the really Perfect Starch. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other, and, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of fine work can be ironed without fear of tearing.

A complete list of Harper Twelvetrees' Domestic Articles may be obtained at the Shops where Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder or Washing Machines are sold; or at the MANUFACTORY, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

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